The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1909. NO. 35.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed

Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

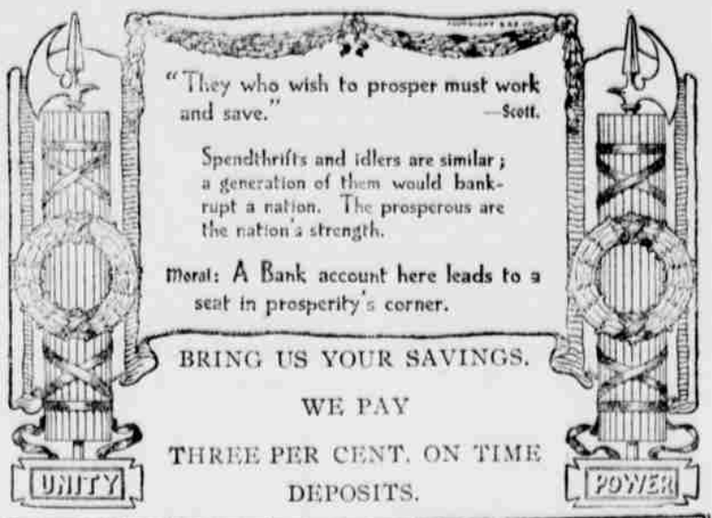
Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.



THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

You Don't Need Be Afraid of Your Shadow When You Wear

Our Clothes

If you would always look well, feel well, and be well leave it to us. We always give the best we can for your money.
That's the reason we have enjoyed a generous share of the patronage of this section all these years.

You will be surprised how good a Suit you can buy at this store for $15 to $20.

We make your Suit here; slip one on out of our large stock, or measure you and send away and have it made.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WILD WEST TRAIN ROBBERY ON THE PENNSYLVANIA

A sensational hold-up of train No. 39 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the Pittsburg and Northern Express occurred in the Lewistown Narrows about half past one Tuesday morning.

The locality where the hold-up occurred is one of the wildest along the whole length of the road, in a narrow mountain pass.

One lone masked highwayman did the job. The train had left Harrisburg at 12:01 and was just entering the Narrows when an explosion of dynamite under the engine wheels caused Samuel Donnelly to apply the brakes and come to a dead stop. The train had scarcely come to a standstill when a masked man boarded the engine and compelled both the engineer and his fireman, C. D. Willis, to alight and show him the way to the first express car where $5000 in gold and several thousand Lincoln pennies were being carried.

The highwayman knocked on the door of the express car and express messenger J. W. Harper looked into the barrel of a revolver. The engineer and fireman, accompanied by the highwayman, then entered the car.

He had several men under his control, and made them do his bidding under cover of his guns. He shot conductor Poffenberger, of Harrisburg through the hand.

He made the crew dump the bullion and the pennies into bags and put it out of the car.

After the departure of the highwayman with his booty, the express ran to Altoona, where the alarm was given, and the railroad police started in search of the robber. They traced him with bloodhounds up the mountain.

Evidently the burden of the metal became too great for the thief in his flight, for the bag of bullion was found in the woods where he had abandoned it. Further on more was found, and finally all but $65 of the amount taken was accounted for. The posse continued upon the trail of the fugitive through the night, and with the aid of the hounds scoure! the woods in all directions.

As yet he has not been found.

QUALITY CORNER IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of remodeling the Quality Corner Shoe Store of Buckalew & Co., is rapidly nearing completion, and already the establishment presents a very trim appearance. The color scheme is green and white, and is well carried out.

The floor is to be stained and covered with rugs. Large Davenport, a central divan, and green stain mission chairs compose the attractive furniture.

A white metal ceiling from which are suspended rows of brass chandeliers make the place light day and night. The windows are to be supplied with lace and velour curtains.

Everything is finished in good taste, making the store a great addition to the business houses of Main street.

VACATION IS OVER.

On Monday morning the bells of the public schools chimed forth for the first time in about three months, and the school yards were for the first in many weeks reechoing with the voices of the hundreds of children who started in the year's work. All of the schools report a large attendance.

MRS. EVELINA B. McREYNOLDS.

After a lengthy illness with heart trouble Mrs. Evelina Barton McReynolds, passed away at her late home on Third and West streets Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. She had been ill for a long time and her condition for the past several days had been such that death was not unexpected. She was aged 72 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Mrs. McReynolds was the daughter of the late Caleb Barton. Being of a kind and loving disposition, a generous giver and an active worker in various Christian organizations she was well known and held in the highest esteem by all with whom she came in contact. With her husband, Dr. H. W. McReynolds to whom she was wedded in June of 1863 she had been a resident of town for many years. They formerly resided in Buck Horn, where the doctor practiced medicine, and moved to Bloomsburg some years ago, where he continued to practice. His death occurred several years since.

Surviving Mrs. McReynolds are one son, Matthew, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Anna B. Moore and Thomas J. Barton, of West Main street, and Kathryn B. Ale, of Columbia City, Indiana.

Funeral services will be held from her late home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. S. C. Dickson officiating. Interment will be made in Rosemont cemetery.

TAGGART CLAIMED BY MANY WIVES.

Since the reappearance and equally sudden disappearance, and the consequent notoriety of the Rev. John Taggart, letters have been received by local authorities throwing light on a rather checkered career.

It will be remembered that Taggart returned after twenty-one years of mysterious absence to find his wife married to a man who was in jail on a serious charge. The newspaper notoriety which followed his unexpected return was too much for him, and he left in two days for parts unknown.

Since that time letters have poured in from other "wives" of the wanderer, whom he is alleged to have married; one in Fredonia, N. Y.; one near Pittsburg, another near Buffalo, one whom he deserted at Washington, and still another who died at Asheville, N. C. During all this period of matrimonial ventures he is said to have lived with another woman in Philadelphia.

MANY OFFICES ENTERED.

For the past week the occupants of many an office along Main street have arrived at their respective places of business in the morning to find that they have been paid calls in the night which are not altogether of a professional nature. Subsequent examination shows that drawers and locks have been tampered with, and the tenant has realized that he is one more on the list of victims of an unknown who has been creating somewhat of a stir by his midnight entries.

Up to this time comparatively little booty has been secured, but that has not been the fault of the thief, for little or no money was kept in the offices.

Until the fellow is apprehended the wise business man will keep all valuables out of his office or in a strong safe.

The Methodist Church held its annual picnic at Columbia Park last Saturday.

E. C. WELLS DEAD.

Last Saturday while at the lumber office of Creasy & Wells Mr. E. C. Wells was attacked with heart trouble, but soon recovered sufficiently to be able to walk to the residence of his son, J. G. Wells, on Fifth street. Later in the day he was compelled to go to bed, and continued to fail until Wednesday night at 10:30 o'clock, when his heart suddenly ceased action and he passed away. On Saturday he would have been 77 years of age.

Mr. Wells was universally respected. His quiet, unassuming manner were combined with positive convictions, and with business energy and acumen

He was a man of remarkable vitality and only four years ago in company with Mr. Molten of Philadelphia, went to Mexico to see a mine in which they were interested. The trip was made by boat and by train, but for twenty miles he was compelled to ride a burro over a mountainous passage, which trip, despite his 73 years of age he stood very well.

In the year 1849 when the great rush for gold was made to California he was among the number who crossed the continent by overland stage to the gold fields. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a sutler and served in that capacity throughout the entire war. Previous to moving to this place he resided at various places, among which were Corry and Muncy, and for a number of years he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, having charge at that time of the road bed department of a division of the road.

Moving to Bloomsburg in the year 1878 from Muncy where he was born and raised, he became engaged as steward of the Bloomsburg State Normal School in the first year of the principalship of Dr. D. J. Waller, and retained that position for a number of years. In the year 1887 he entered into partnership in the lumber business with his son-in-law S. C. Creasy and while he retired from the active work a number of years ago owing to failing health, he retained his partnership in the firm until death. He was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and a prominent Mason, being associated with the Muncy and the local lodges. The former he was prominently identified with and was one of the early if not one of the charter members of the lodge of that place.

He is survived by the following children: J. G. Wells and Mrs. S. C. Creasy of town, and Mrs. S. W. Henderson, of Montgomery; also by the following brothers and sisters: Joseph Wells, of Picture Rocks; Mrs. James Codding, of New York City; and Mrs. Stulen, of Athens, Pa. Since the death of his wife which occured about twelve years ago he had made his home with his children.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of J. G. Wells on Saturday at 6:30 a. m. conducted by Rev. J. W. Diggles, and the remains will be taken to Muncy for burial, on the Reading train.

"R. F. D." IS NOW "R. D."

Hereafter the R. F. D. will be simply R. D., and you mark your mail matter "R. D." The government has issued orders that the use of the word "Free" be dropped and that the service be known as plain Rural Delivery.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NORMAL.

A force of workmen has been engaged at the Normal School nearly all summer in making various alterations and improvements. These are very near completion, and everything will soon be in readiness for the opening of the school next Tuesday.

The plaster ceilings in many of the class rooms and corridors have been supplanted by wooden ones. This change will eventually be made throughout the buildings.

A new sanitary cold storage plant has been installed in which the meats may be segregated from the other food stuffs. Heretofore only one compartment has been available.

In the ice chest of the cold storage plant there has been placed a large coil of pipes connecting with faucets in the corridor near the office, and in the kitchen, furnishing ice water on tap in sufficient quantities to supply the entire school at meals.

A new shed has been provided for the engine and pump which operate the elevator. Another brick addition has been built on the former location of this pump, which will serve as a commodious dish room, furnishing almost four times as much space as has hitherto been provided for that purpose.

Painters, plasterers, and paperhangers have been busy in the dormitories, giving the rooms a fresh appearance.

The buildings and grounds are in excellent condition.

The members of the faculty are back at the school, and the students will arrive in the next few days, in number to which indications point as being record breaking for the Fall term.

SIXTH PA. RESERVES TO MEET.

Notices have been sent out by President Charles S. Fornwald and Secretary Alfred Eck to the surviving veterans of the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, the thirty-fifth Regiment in line, stating that their twenty-sixth annual reunion will be held in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, September 14th.

Company A will be glad to see all of the old members of the regiment in G. A. R. hall.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Oscar Whitmire, nine years old, fell from a gravel loaded wagon near his home in Briar Creek on Tuesday afternoon, and was crushed to death beneath the wheels.

Repairs are being made to the Berwick road, and one of the wagons engaged in the work was that from which the boy fell.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitmire.

GRANGER'S PICNIC.

About seven hundred Grangers from the South Side attended the picnic of the Mainville Grange at Yetter's Grove, Mainville, last Saturday. The principal address of the day was delivered by former State Treasurer William H. Berry.

FRIEND'S MEETING.

The annual session of the Roaringcreek and Millville meetings was held at the meeting house near Numidia last Saturday. About one hundred and fifty Friends were present. Next year's session may be held at Catawissa.

BOY TORTURED IN HYPNOTIC TRANCE

While Under the Spell, Incredulous Witnesses Put Pepper in His Eyes

IN AGONY FOR HALF AN HOUR

Fiery Product Put on Young Man's Face to Test the Genuineness of the Hypnotist's Power — Pepper Ate Way into the Tissue.

St. Louis, Mo.—While George Schneider, twenty years old, of Collinsville, Ill., lay under the hynotic spell of Prof. G. L. Norwood, in a store window at Collinsville absolutely unable to help himself, some incredulous witness to the exhibition poured essense of pepper into his eyes, nose and mouth. The youth suffered torment for half an hour, not being able to arouse himself until a passing physician noted his suffering and had him brought to consciousness.

When brought out of the trance by Norwood at the direction of Dr. J. A. Spiegel, manager of the Opera House in Collinsville, Schneider fought for half an hour with four men before being subdued, such was his torture with the pepper burns in his nostrils and eyes.

The fiery product, put on the young man's face by somebody desirous of testing the genuineness of the hypnotic trance, had eaten its way into the tissue, and when Schneider revived he thought he was burning up. Half a day's work on the part of the doctor was required to restore him.

Norwood has been showing at the Collinsville Opera House as a hypnotist and mind reader. Before going to Collinsville he was in St. Charles, Mo., where his exhibitions were conducted with his wife as the subject for the trances. Recently Mrs. Norwood became ill after one of the exhibitions, and was brought to St. Louis for treatment at a hospital.

Young Schneider was then chosen. Norwood announced he would keep the lad in a trance over night, just to demonstrate his power, and that Schneider would be on view in the window of the Kluge hardware store.

Doctor Spiegel passed by the window to see how things were progressing, and noticed in one glance at the unconscious lad that something was wrong. Norwood was called and brought the lad out of the trance.

"This horrible crime was probably committed in thoughtlessness and from sheer love of mischief, nevertheless the person who was guilty of it should be found out and severely punished. People who perpetrate practical jokes without regard to the consequences to their victims should either be sent to the insane asylum or punished as criminals. A joke is a joke, but there is no joke in cruelty.

SURRENDERED 151 SKULLS.

Wild Formosan Tribes Giving Way Before Steady Japanese Advance.

Victoria, B. C.—News of the progress of the fighting and killing of natives in Formosa by Japanese troops has been received here by arriving steamships. A despatch from the Formosan capital to the Asahi of Tokio says that forces sent to suppress the revolt at Kwarenko, reenforced by 800 of the subdued aborigines, attacked the headquarters of the rebellious tribe and burned their houses, capturing the supplies of rice and millet and also thirty fresh human heads.

The reenforcements sent from the capital arrived the next day and it was decided to attempt the final suppression of the revolving tribe. A telegram received at Tokio from the Governor-General of Formosa says:

Eight groups of the aborigines in the Giran district have been blockaded for many years and have at length had their supplies of salt cut off. Pressed by the advance of the attacking line since April last, the difficulties of the tribe were aggravated and on several ocasions they offered to surrender. The authorities doubting their sincerity ordered them to turn in the human heads taken as trophies as a token of their willingness to surrender.

Finally 600 of the aborigines, including their chief, came down the hill to the guard station and surrendered twenty rifles and 151 human skulls as ordered.

BROTHERS UNACQUAINTED.

Long Separation Necessitates an Introduction.

Ishpeming, Mich.—Daniel and John Ole, of Ishpeming, are entertaining their brother Ole Ole, of Eau Claire.

It is thirty-five years since the brothers had seen each other and the two Ishpeming men did not know Ole when he walked in on them. Ole has been located in Eau Claire ever since he left Ishpeming, and this is his first visit here since his departure.

Deer Carried Off His Hay.

Winsted, Conn.—Visiting a barn in which he had stored several tons of hay, situated a short distance from the rest of his farm buildings, Joshua Hall, of North Colebrook, found the door badly smashed and fully a ton of hay gone. He soon discovered it was the work of an antler, which had been broken by the animal when he smashed the door with his head.

CHICAGO WOMEN GAMBLE

Law and Order League Scouts Find Them Playing Cards in Groups of 100.

Chicago.—"Oh, we're pinched! They are coppers!"

This shout from an excited woman started a hurried exodus from Douglas Pavilion Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as Detectives Frank Hulse and F. N. Hanchett, of the Chicago Law and Order League, broke in upon more than one hundred women preparing to sit down to card games.

About half the crowd had departed when Hulse said to Mrs. Richard E. Finn, who was in charge: "We don't claim to be policemen; we are connected with the Law and Order League."

"Well, what are you doing here?" demanded Mrs. Finn, and Hulse replied: "We are here to see that the law is not violated."

"Oh, please go away and let us play again;" and similar pleas were made by a score of women who formed a semi-circle around the two detectives. We don't play poker; just euchre and bridge whist for china."

But Hulse was obdurate. Finally, the women got their heads together and decided to play anyhow. And they did.

The detectives were given a lot of jibes. "You fellows would soon go out and lose yourselves if we handed over five spots," all of which they took good-naturedly. At No. 5441 Wentworth avenue they entered a hall where fifty women were playing whist.

"Don't stop the games" urged a tall auburn-haired woman. "We have just as much right to play cards as the men."

"And I heard that the stock yards police said they couldn't touch us for just playing for prizes" cried another. They quit.

"This gambling among women of all classes here," said Arthur Burrage Farwell, of the league, "has taken such a strong hold upon them that they neglect their homes and families. Some of them play both afternoon and evening, and we shall be compelled to arrest some of them before they will stop."

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

Directory Gives Catholic Population of the United States as 14,235,451.

Wilwaukee, Wis.—There are 14,235,451 Roman Catholics in the United States, according to advance sheets of the 1908 "Wiltzius Catholic Directory." The directory figures include adults and children.

According to the directory there are 16,093 Catholic priests and 12,923 Catholic churches in the United States. There are eighty ecclesiastical seminaries, with 5,687 students. There are 213 universities and colleges for boys and 708 academies for girls. The directory shows 4,703 parochial schools, with the number of children in attendance rated at 1,197,913, and 299 Catholic orphan asylums in which 44,966 orphans are cared for. Including children in parochial schools, orphans in the orphan asylums and the young persons in the institutions for higher education there are 1,397,348 children being educated in Catholic institutions.

The Catholic hierarchy of the country at present consists of the Apostolic Delegate, one Cardinal, thirteen Archbishops, ninety Bishops, two Archabbots, sixteen Abbots and one Prefect Apostolic. The Catholic population of the twenty leading dioceses, according to the latest statistics, is as follows:

New York, 1,219,920; Chicago, 1,150,000; Boston, 850,000; Brooklyn, 700,000; New Orleans, 525,000. Philadelphia, 525,000; Pittsburg, 425,000; St. Louis, 375,000; Hartford, 365,000; Newark, 365,000; Cleveland, 330,000; Springfield, 32,121; Detroit, 267,000; Scranton, 265,000; St. Paul, 260,000; Baltimore, 255,000; San Francisco, 250,000; Buffalo, 244,739; Milwaukee, 235,000; Providence, 222,000.

KILLED A GIANT BEAR.

Arkansas Hunters Bag a Beast That Weighs 650 Pounds.

Little Rock, Ark.—A bear weighing 650 pounds was killed by a party of hunters from Little Rock on the north bank of White River in Desha county recently.

The bear measured 32 inches around the neck and 7 feet 9 inches from tip to tip.

The bear was killed by Ed. Warrington. The animal whipped eleven dogs in fifteen minutes and tore one of the hounds to pieces.

END OF A LONG EXILE.

General Who Helped to Defeat Maximilian Returns to Mexico.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Gen. Rafael Benavides, who was in command of the Mexican forces which recaptured the port and city of Vera Cruz from Maximilian in 1867 after a siege of 110 days, arrived here from the United States. He had been there ever since his victory at Vera Cruz, forty-one years ago. He had not visited Mexico during that period.

Yaquis Taken Into Mexican Army.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Gen. Torres, Governor of Sonora, telegraphs that Chief Bulo, of the Yaqui Indians, with several hundred of his followers, have surrendered, and that in consideration of that surrender Chief Bulo has been made an officer in the Mexican army and provided with a body guard of sixty-five of his former followers, equipped and maintained at the government expense.

Of Interest to Women

Clara Morris' Views On "Woman Speaking In Public"—The Thinking Woman With a Sincere Message Should Be Heard—The Audience of To-Day Influenced By Her Dress.

It is hard to believe that at this late day there are those who, being sorely perturbed in mind, ask uneasily, "Should woman speak in public?"—and straightway the old wolf cries of "boldness—vanity—woman unsexed!" rise upon the air. Ah, la-la-la!

Some of woman's rights came to her after long waiting; some she worked hard for, and some she asked for prettily; but the right of free and unlimited speech was seized for her away back in Eden, when Eve filled with light, chattering persiflage the long silences left by Adam's heavy, slow moving tongue; and since she practices free speech by right of precedent—so why not let her speak in public?

Of course the public is human and should not be caused needless suffering, so that a woman with nothing to say should really not be permitted to climb upon a platform and say it at agonizing length. But when the thinking woman sincerely believes she has a message to deliver, or a promising plan to offer for the betterment of those who are in sore need of help—then "in God's name" let her speak as publicly as she pleases!

"Bold—vain—unsexed!" Oh, la-la-la! What nonsense! The woman who becomes a good public speaker learns to think more clearly, reason more closely; ceases to converse almost wholly in adjectives; conquers the inclination to describe her hat as "perfectly grand," a broken side-comb as "perfectly awful," a headache as "terrific," and Niagara as "just too sweet for words!" So you see a woman can benefit herself by public speaking.

It is surprising how the public's judgment as to the propriety or impropriety of the woman, who dares, is influenced by the suitability of her toilet, and her personal attractiveness while daring. The most eloquent woman on earth would be utterly flouted, jeered and condemned if she presented herself on the platform in bloomer or some other reform raiment, such as "common sense shoes—weight all from the shoulders; health-waist, without bones, etc., etc." No, no! Woman must first please the eye, then the public will lend her their ears, and probably end up with giving their hearts. Have you seen her? Have you sat in front and waited the coming of some woman, who is to speak against a cruel wrong, or plead for the passing of some new law; and no one cared very much, and every one was indifferent and cool? And then she comes rather hurriedly into view; charmingly gowned, a big, plumy hat, making a soft, shadowy frame for burnished hair, and a flushing and paling face, a touch of rose ointment on her lips—because excitement drys and pales and cracks them. A little ripple of applause greets this satisfactory first view. She lays some notes on the desk or table; her hand trembles, she shifts uneasily from one foot to the other. Then the hand suddenly goes up to the nape of her neck and nervously feels for any escaping scolding-lock. Then she smiles, a shamed, deprecating little smile, and every heart thumps understandingly; every face smiles back, hands clap cheerily, and every one is ready and willing now to listen earnestly. And if, by and by, should feeling get the upper hand of calm argument, and a mist come into her eyes, and a little tremble to her lips, so that white teeth bite down hard on it for a moment—why it only wins sympathy for her cause, and people will say, "How much it means to her!" "I—I must look into this thing—she may be right!" and there you are!

Is she unsexed by an hour's earnest talk to a listening crowd—who can't talk back? That being the only difference between public speaking and private argument. La-la! The question is not, "Should woman speak in public?"—but, how the dickens are you going to stop her? And who wants to, so long as she looks well a-doing it?

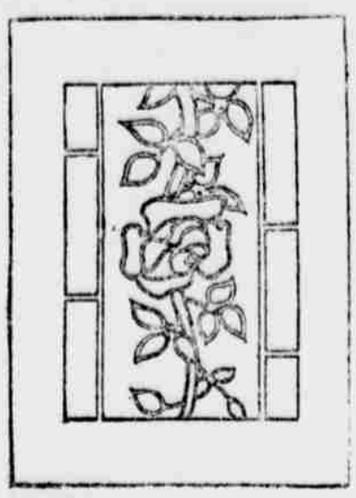
The American Husband.

The American masculine claim of absorption in his work does not in the least justify such a condition. Frenchmen support their wives and still find time to go shopping with them too! Englishmen do likewise, and find energy left to place their sons in school, energy to watch keenly the love-affairs of their daughters, unhesitatingly bidding this or that man be gone; moral courage and physical vitality left after the day's work to be in fact, as well as in fancy, "the head of the house." They have the wisdom to leave hours for play, for pure boyishness of living. And all this may be observed in the same middle class that with us turns the whole issue over to the wife, expecting of her all wisdom, though knowing her sheltered youth; and all vitality, to run unceasingly and unaided the whole machinery of the family. No wonder our women have "nerves"! No wonder they are becoming more and more restless (one of the first evidences of strain), more and more discontented as time passes. Masculine kindness to our women is sometimes so tangled up with selfishness that there need be no surprise that there is some confusion regarding them.

FOR DECORATING GLASS.

Plastic Material Fused Thereon in Any Outline Desired.

A quick and inexpensive method of making decorated glass has been invented by a Pennsylvanian. The process consists in depositing raised lines of some plastic material on the glass in outline of whatever design is desired. The glass is then fired and these with the material fused, making a clear design. Colors can be applied to the glass wherever desired, thus giving the effect of stained glass, as in church windows, fancy door lights, etc. Or the process without coloring can be made to resemble



Quick and Inexpensive.

leaded glass. It will be readily noted that this is a very quick and simple method of decoration, as compared with the old process. Leaded border effects can be secured in the same way, though the chief value of the new method is the facility with which floral or figure designs can be produced by any person who is a sufficiently competent draughtsman to outline them in the plastic material.—Washington Star.

JUROR WITH WHISKERS.

Why He is not Favored by Lawyers for Defence in Criminal Cases.

Is a juror with whiskers apt to be old fashioned in his ideas in a criminal case and "soak" the defendant upon the principles embodied in the ancient Mosaic law? Or does the fancy of the old Greeks that a man with whiskers naturally was endowed with bravery still exist, and are bearded jurors feared as pitiless?

The remarks of Judge Willard M. McEwen before the State's attorneys' convention in Chicago to the effect that lawyers for the defence in criminal cases do not trust whiskered jurors' decisions called forth these suggestions by State Attorney John E. W. Wayman and Attorney Charles E. Erbstein.

"It is true that a feeling exists among lawyers to the effect that a man with whiskers is an undesirable juror," said Mr. Wayman. "I confess I don't know the specific reason for it, and in fact must admit that the best case I ever won was a case where the foreman of the jury had whiskers all over his face. So did the man who hung the jury for the defence in the first Cronin trial. The ancient Greeks believed that a man with whiskers was endowed with bravery, and perhaps the present superstitution is traceable to the ancient belief."

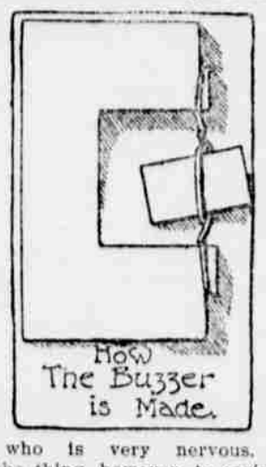
"All men wore whiskers in the old Bible countries in the days when judgments were unrelenting," said Attorney Erbstein. "A strict adherent to the ancient laws of Moses might be unyielding and be stern. It is on the principle that a Jew with whiskers is likely to be orthodox. I don't want men with whiskers on juries that try cases for me."

The jury experts went far in the way of sweeping aside the impression that benevolence goes with "old gentlemen with whiskers."

A SURPRISE PACKAGE.

But Please Dont Send It to a Nervous Person.

It's very pleasant getting a surprise—sometimes—but it would not be well to send this kind of a surprise to any-



one who is very nervous. It's just the thing, however, to spring on someone who can take a good joke. You take a piece of heavy pasteboard and cut small enough to go into an envelope easily. Then cut it into the shape shown in the diagram, that is, like the letter E, with the middle left out—attach a rubber band to the pasteboard and insert in it another piece of pasteboard, and finally fold the whole thing in a single leaf of paper just large enough to conceal it, but not to confine it too closely, and insert it into an envelope. All that is now necessary is to send or hand the letter to your victim, who on opening it will be very much surprised. When the buzzer begins operations he will think someone has sent him a nest of bumblebees. Try it.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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BIG OFFER

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DO THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretions and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street New York.

No very large additions will have to be made to forest lands of Pennsylvania in order to bring the total up to 1,000,000 acres, which it is the ambition of Commissioner Conklin to attain. The present holdings amount to 925,000 acres and negotiations now pending with owners of land in three counties would, when completed, give the State title to more than the desired total.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Four D's.

Charles Spurgeon once said that there were three great enemies to man—"dirt, debt and the devil." He might have added one more d and included dyspepsia. The evil results of this disease could hardly be exaggerated. It's effects are felt in mind and body, and are so far reaching as the effects of the curse that was laid on the Jackdaw of Rheims which was cursed in "eating and drinking and sleeping, in standing and sitting and lying." The good effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are most marked in aggravated and chronic cases of dyspepsia. It enables the stomach glands to secrete the necessary quantity of digestive fluids, and this at once removes that craving or gnawing sensation so common to certain forms of indigestion. It tones and regulates the stomach, invigorates the torpid liver and gives the blood-making glands keen assimilative power. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-eight per cent. of those who use it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are superior to all other laxative medicines when the bowels are obstructed.

Montour is a moral county or its jail-birds are at large. There are sixteen prisoners in the Columbia county jail, one in the Montour bastile, seventy in the Lycoming county prison, 157 in the Northumberland county jail, and 200 in the Schuylkill county prison.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal, so as to read:—

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ONE'S WIFE'S FRIENDS.

The Kind That She, on Her Part, Has to Dinner.

No one can remember when it was that the first woman complained of the friend that her husband brought home to dinner. But it must have been a very long time ago.

And all these years men have gone on suffering from this imputation. It has indeed been a standing joke that no man has a right to bring home a friend to dinner that his wife doesn't know about beforehand.

But how about the other side of the affair? How about the friends that one's wife brings home to dinner? No word of protest has yet been raised by husbands. But is it not time that something was done about it?

There is the old schoolmate your wife hasn't seen for years. She comes on to spend a couple of weeks—or even a month—in the height of the business season, when, if there is anything else you desire, it is quiet, and peace in your home.

The chances are that she is the nicest kind of a person—reeking with culture and, doubtless, enthusiastic about the opera—which you detest—and the strain of appearing well before her becomes more and more intense as the days roll by, until at last you throw off the mask and appear as your natural self. This, of course, calls down upon you your wife's condemnation, and when her friend departs at last she declares, with tears in her eyes, that she will "never have her again."

Then there is the silent dressmaker that your wife has at regular intervals. It isn't exactly that she should eat at the same time with you. On the other hand, there is no reason why she shouldn't. She is highly refined and has been used to even much better things than you are able to provide. Then why not? And she does.

Of course, you cannot mind about this. It would stamp you as a narrow-minded brute to assume for an instant that she isn't as good or better than you are. As a matter of fact, this thought has never occurred to you. It isn't because you feel any superiority that you wish your privacy. You explain all this to your wife, but she tosses her head in the air and says: "If you think you can afford to have all my gowns made outside, why, very well."

Among others whom your wife brings home to dinner without asking your consent is the president of the Woman's Club, the minister's wife, the intimate friend in the next square whose husband is away on important business and with whom you are obliged to walk home afterward, standing meekly on the front porch until she says it's all right. There is the trained nurse your wife had during her last illness, the teacher of music, who comes of a "fine family," and the nice old lady who used to live next door to your wife's mother.

You smirk before them all. But when some morning you timidly assert that your old friend Jake Pratt is in town, and if she doesn't mind you will have him out to dine, and she gives you a stony stare and says that she has put up with that sort of thing just as long as she is going to, why then—then—you wonder at the ways of Providence, and if, after all, the ways of women are always justified.

Strong Healthy Women



If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the directly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this *non-secret* remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

September Jurors.

The Jury Commissioners drew the following names from the wheel on Tuesday for the September term:

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. Hartman, Briarcreek.
Aaron Harder, Catawissa.
C. H. Campbell, Briarcreek.
Henry Loux, Berwick.
Jeremiah Kester, Main township.
Wm. O. Giger, Centre township.
C. D. Bowers Catawissa.
V. P. Eves, Millville.
Geo. W. Lockie, Conyngham twp.
P. C. Case, West Berwick.
Carson Diehl, Beaver township.
Ellis Wertman, Centre township.
Albert Bower, Briarcreek township.
Wilson Jo.n, Main township.
George Klinger, Sugarloaf township.
N. J. Englehart, Scott township.
Samuel Sitler, Berwick.
L. S. Jacoby, Berwick.
J. R. Sands, Benton.
Harry Stees, Bloomsburg.
R. B. Morris, Bloomsburg.
W. G. Creveling, Fishingcreek twp.
John Bell, Montour township.
Bruce Callender, Briarcreek township.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

L. B. Stiles, Benton.
Henry Parker, Greenwood.
R. T. Smith, Bentoa.
John Nungesser, Centre township.
A. B. Hartman, Hemlock township.
Milton Croop, Briarcreek.
R. E. Hosler, Beaver.
Chester Harman, Berwick.
Perry Knouse, Jackson.
George Vastine, Catawissa.
Edward Strohm, Bloomsburg.
John Wenner, Berwick.
Samuel G. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Manning West Berwick.
Lee George, Centralia.
George Holdren, Pine township.
Silas Shuman, Centre township.
J. W. Cherrington, Roaringcreek.
P. A. Fetterolf, Mifflin.
John C. Reedy, Berwick.
John Butler, West Berwick.
D. F. Fowler, Berwick.
Charles Kline, Berwick.
John R. Murray, Centralia.
J. N. Bennet, Pine township.
S. N. Ohl, Hemlock.
Lewis Bosten, West Berwick.
William Long, Catawissa.
C. F. Derr, Greenwood.
Walter Honser, Centralia.
W. W. Stout, West Berwick.
H. C. Henry, Orange township.
John Gorley, Bloomsburg.
W. R. Sober, Bloomsburg.
James Saltzer Bloomsburg.
Albert Baker, Berwick.
Rev. M. M. Dry, Conyngham.
Charles Shuman, Centralia.
Harry Baker, Scott township.
Melvin Bird, Cleveland township.
James Cadow, Bloomsburg.
Geo. T. Crist, Bloomsburg.
Daniel Title, Pine township.
Charles E. Sult, Berwick.
Harry Gozier, Berwick.
Samuel Remley, Jackson township.
Isaac Ohl, Bloomsburg.
Joseph D. Potter, Pine township.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Jacob Wertz, West Berwick.
Seth Thomas, Centralia.
Frank E. Girton, Bloomsburg.
A. W. Witner, Roaringcreek.
Charles Jones, Orange.
A. E. Fetterman, Centralia.
George B. Miller, Madison.
Charles F. Martz, Briarcreek.
Frank Stivetts, Conyngham.
Jacob Yeager, Catawissa township.
Edward Rhoades, Cleveland.
E. E. Bittenbender, Bloomsburg.
Harry Brink, Bloomsburg.
W. A. Rerntelhower, Centralia.
Hiram Watson, Conyngham.
M. F. Bowman, Orange township.
B. D. Cole, Sugarloaf.
Henry Dieffenbach, Bloomsburg.
W. M. Eves, Millville.
James G. Laughlin, Conyngham.
F. P. Hagenbuch, Scott township.
John Gruber, Mt. Pleasant.
Bruce Hartzell, Main township.
Arthur W. Ammerman, Berwick.
John Rice, Beaver.
Bruce Keller, Benton township.
Charles Honaberger, Locust.
W. B. Snyder, Locust.
John Hartman, West Berwick.
Daniel Ashleman, Benton township.
James A. Miller, Conyngham.
Wm. Houck, Berwick.
James Gillespie, Conyngham.
Jacob Roup, Catawissa township.
Stephen Hons Centralia.
Wm. Mericle, Hemlock.

Lost By Detention.

While a New York commuter was stalled an hour on a train coming to the city because the electric engine had blown out its fuses he walked through the train and made a calculation. "There are six hundred persons on this train," he said. "An hour lost for each person means a loss of seventy-five working days for one man. If we were all concentrated into one man and he had to suffer the loss don't you think he would feel that damage should be paid for the loss? Why does the distribution of the loss change the responsibility?"

Don't Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	21			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 09	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 18	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	f7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 05	f3 40	f7 21	8 26
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 41	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 43	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	22			
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 58	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 31
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¢ Sunday only. f Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10:00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	.25
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19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
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35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

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Medical Book sent free.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.

STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.

CORONER,
ROBERT BRENNEN.

Supervisors Take Notice.

A good many people are complaining of the fact that certain township road supervisors are not obeying the law regarding the removal of loose stone from the township roads.

Here's the act of July 2, 1901, which amended the act of May 2, 1899:

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted etc., that section one of an act entitled "An act to provide for the improvements of the main traveled roads" which reads as follows: "From and after the passage of this act the township supervisors and road commissioners of the several townships within this commonwealth annually on the first Monday of April, shall enter into a contract to take away the loose stones from the main traveled highway in such townships at least once a month during the month of April, May, June, July, August, September and October of each year" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the supervisors and road commissioners of the several townships within this commonwealth shall by contract or otherwise remove and take away the loose stones from the traveled roads or highways in such township at least once a month during the month of May, June, August and October in each year."

Section 2 of the act of July 2, 1901, (quoted) provides the same penalty, which shall not be more than $10 for each offence (neglect to perform the duties prescribed) Half of the fine imposed goes to the informer or prosecutor and the other half goes to the repairing of roads. The fines are to be recovered by action of debt before any justice or alderman with the costs of the suit.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Little interest is being taken in the proposed amendments of the State constitution and probably they will not figure in the campaign to any extent. No one appears to be opposed to the elimination of the February election. The amendments will no doubt be adopted by a very large majority.

While there has been no serious complaint about the frequency of the primaries and elections, the voters will welcome the change, especially those of the country districts who have a long way to go to the polls. One primary and one election will be done away with. State and national officers will be elected in one year. There will be two less campaigns to agitate the citizens and the politicians. They will take more interest in the remaining campaigns and that should mean an improvement all around.

The only objection urged against the change is that the combination of municipal and county elections might detract from the attention given to the election of municipal officers, the county candidates taking precedence. But according to the present arrangement the names of the county candidates appear on the same ballot with the State and national candidates and the county elections have not been overshadowed by the other candidates. If the ballot were changed doing away with the party square, compelling every voter to place a mark opposite the name of every candidate for whom he wishes to vote, all candidates would be on an equal footing no matter whether they ran for county or State office. The citizen who desired to vote a straight county ticket would not have the opportunity to vote the straight municipal ticket with a single mark. It would be no easier to vote a straight ticket than a "split" ticket and independent voting would not be discouraged. It is to be hoped that the commission authorized to go over the election laws will recommend a change in the ballot that will eliminate the special privilege given to the lazy voter.

World's Navies Six Hundred Millions

Statistics published by the British Admiralty show that the aggregate sum spent by Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States on navies in the past fiscal year, was in round numbers, $600,000,000.

Of this amount Great Britain contributed $175,000,000; the United States, $143,000,000; Germany, $70,000,000; France, $70,000,000; Japan, $36,000,000, and Italy $30,000,000. Had the British Government yielded to the clamor of the militarist party her contribution would have exceeded $200,000,000.

Ballot Will be Immense.

George D. Thorn, chief clerk in the state department, walked into the office of Superintendent of Public Printing Pomeroy with something in his hand that looked like the sail of a catboat. But it was only a sample of the ballots which will confront the voters in November. With only the state ticket and the constitutional amendments, the ballot measures 26 by 22 inches. Samples are to be printed to be sent to county commissioners.

Not a Drop of Alcohol

What is a "tonic"? A medicine that increases the strength or tone of the whole system. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Name the best "tonic and alterative"? Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Ask your own doctor all about it. Never take a medicine doctors cannot endorse. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Without daily action of the bowels poisonous products must be absorbed. Then you have impure blood, biliousness, headache. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills for constipation.

The Age of a Rapid Pace.

The Locomotive, Automobile and Steamship, Telephone and Telegraph.

We are traveling at a rapid pace these days, says an exchange, and the speed we attain in traveling is indicative of the way we live. It is an age in which distance is melting like snow before a burning sun. The air, the land and the water are being utilized by man in the maddest race of all ages. In the air, on the water and land, and under the water weird inventions of man pass at a nerve-wrecking pace.

One hundred and two years ago Fulton started a steamboat up the Hudson with the promise that it would attain a speed of four miles an hour. The jokesmiths were as busy with Fulton and his steamboat as they were a few years ago with the Wrights and their promise to navigate the air. Fulton kept his promise. He succeeded in pushing his boat through the water at a better speed than even the most optimistic had expected. A century ago people opened their eyes in wonder when they saw a little steamboat navigating the Hudson at a speed of four miles an hour. What would those people say if they could behold the steamers, the air craft and steam locomotives of today? Last week a gigantic steamer crossed the Atlantic ocean in 4 days, 14 hours and 38 minutes. On Wednesday of last week three submarine boats raced over a two-mile course. Thirty feet under water they attained a speed of eight or nine knots an hour.

On the first of October in the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York will be assembled in New York harbor the greatest fleet of war vessels of all nations, and ocean Leviathans ever known. Last week an automobile covered a mile in 43 seconds. Two boys have just completed a trip around the world in 41 days and 8 hours. The airship has been sent through the air at a speed of nearly a mile a minute. A whole fleet of airships is now gathered at Rheims, France, for maneuvres, and Paulham drove his airship two hours and fifty-three minutes in the face of a storm, covering a distance of 83 miles and only stopped for lack of fuel in the tank. Recently an airship crossed the English channel. The Zeppelin airship recently sailed over 800 miles. The locomotive, automobile and ocean steamship, the telephone and telegraph, are annihilating distance. It is a battle against time and distance and man is utilizing nature to defeat them.

Big Cave In at Scranton.

The most serious mine cave-in that ever happened in Scranton, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property, occurred as worshippers entered their homes at noon Sunday. It caused an area of four acres of ground in West Scranton to settle five to eight feet, making crocks in the surface, ten feet wide and fifty feet deep. One of the finest school buildings in the city, valued at $65,000. and three residences, valued at $16,000, were destroyed. Several other buildings are also partly damaged.

The settling started with a trembling shock, which shook slates from the roofs to the ground, caused plaster to drop from ceilings and buildings to move off their foundations, as though a landslide had taken place. Water and gas mains broke and flooded houses, besides enlarging the caving.

Several people were overcome by the escaping gas and had to be carried to the street by police and firemen called to the scene.

Rats by the thousand ran through the fissures and scampered over the streets. Whisps of hay and straw that have lain in the old workings for 20 years were blown through an unsealed opening on the river bank by the force of the compression of air resulting from the settling.

The damage is supposed to be caused by a squeeze in the workings of the old "Cork and Bottle" mines, now being worked by the Peoples' Coal Company.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Railroad Accident Statistics.

The State Railroad Commission has compiled statistics of the railroad accidents in Pennsylvania during the six months ending June 30 last. There were in all 551 fatal and 5,427 non-fatal accidents. Of the fatalities, 472 were on steam railroads and 79 on electric roads. There were 3,697 persons injured on the steam roads and 1,748 on the trolley roads. The total number killed on the steam roads was 53 less than in the corresponding period of 1908, and the injured 956 less.

GENERAL NEWS.

Owing to the low water in the Susquehanna between Harrisburg and Sunbury there are a dozen places in the bed of the stream where one can easily walk across the river without wetting the shoes.

Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has handed his resignation to the President, which has been accepted. The resignation follows an attack made by McHarg upon the forestry policy of the government.

The wood preservation industry of this country during the year 1908 called for the use of 56,000,000 gallons of creosote, 19,000,000 pounds of zinc chloride, with small quantities of corrosive sublimate, crude oil and other chemicals.

An unusual departure at a base ball game occurred at Minneapolis on Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. G. L. Morrill delivered a short sermon at the American Association ball grounds, prior to the game between Minneapolis and Kansas City.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, the record holder for the trans-Atlantic passage, arrived at Queenstown, England, on Monday from New York over the short course, and made the passage in four days, fourteen hours, and twenty-seven minutes, beating her previous best time by nearly three hours.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, sensational reports of whose illness have caused serious slumps in the stock market, issued a statement on Monday, in which he says that he is all right, and needs only a rest to recover his strength, which was weakened by the medical treatment abroad.

That "it takes a thief to catch a thief" is proven anew by the discovery of a shortage of $50,000 in the accounts of the Riverside Penitentiary, Pittsburg, Pa., unearthed by two bank officers who are serving terms there, and who are overhauling the books of the institution.—*New York Evening Post.*

A disastrous flood in the River Santa Catarina, in Mexico, last Saturday left an appalling trail of destruction behind it. The city of Monterey was swept by the rushing waters and fifteen thousand persons were rendered homeless. The death list has been estimated above one thousand. Many Indian villages in the river valley were destroyed.

The final contest in Aviation Week at Rheims, France, last Saturday, known as the Prix de la Vitesse, was won by the American aviator, Glenn H. Curtiss, who now holds the world's record for speed. He also captured the International Cup, giving the United States the lion's share of the honors at this meeting, which was attended by the foremost aviators of Europe.

The great dirigible balloon of Count Zeppelin, which sailed from Friedrichshafen last Friday, arrived in Berlin on Sunday after a voyage of over four hundred miles, having stopped at Bitterfeld for repairs on the way. Zeppelin was greeted heartily by Kaiser Wilhelm. Orville Wright, the American aeroplanist, with his sister, were guests of the Emperor, who introduced them to Count Zeppelin.

Government Orders Many Postals.

The contract for supplying 3,487,000,000 postal cards to the Post Office Department for the four years beginning January 1, 1910, was awarded Tuesday to the Government Printing Office, which submitted the lowest bid, $934,717.95. There were two other bidders, one being the Oxford Paper Company, of Rumford Falls, Me., which has furnished postal cards to the Government for four years.

Fees of Justices.

According to the act of April, 1909, the fees of the Justices of the Peace in Pennsylvania were increased in three instances. The cost of docket entry is now 50 cents, whereas it was 25 cents under the old law. A subpoena is now 30 cents instead of 25. A hearing is now 75 cents instead of 50 cents, as formerly. This change in fees affects only those Justices who were elected in 1909.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Special Sale

OF

LINENS

AND

Furniture

This Week

AT

F. P. PURSEL'S

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
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Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
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Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
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Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

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EVANS' SHOE STORE.

STYLE AND COMFORT WITH WEAR IN



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CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

The thermometer registered 49 this morning.

Misses Dora and Martha Brown are at Ocean Grove N. J.

Mrs. W. S. Rishton is spending a couple of weeks at Eaglesmere.

Mrs. E. B. Tustin and sons have returned from the sea-shore.

Mrs. H. L. Gemberling of Lewistown is visiting her sister Mrs. H. C. Jones in town.

The Judge Elwell property on West Third street is being thoroughly done over on the interior.

The west wing of the Parliament buildings at Toronto was destroyed by fire yesterday, the loss being $100,000.

A large crowd enjoyed the concert given by the Citizen's Band on Sunday afternoon in front of the Town Hall.

Walter S. Brooke has returned home from Lopez, where he has been with a corps of the State Highway Department.

There was a number of wagons in market this morning, and the assortment of vegetables was good, considering the dry weather.

Burglars broke into the Pennsylvania depot at East Bloomsburg Saturday morning, but were frightened away before they had secured any booty.

Silas S. Riddle, who has been with an engineering corps in the Maine woods since his graduation at Lafayette College last June, has returned home.

Dr. P. H. Freeze brought a large yellow jacket nest into our office this morning which he found on his farm. It is an exceptionally large one, and well formed.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Mr. Earl C. Moore, Mr. B. Rounsley, Mr. L. R. Vipond. Cards: Miss Clarissa Coxe, Miss A. M. Hagenbuch, Mrs. Emma Hawk, Mr. G. H. Miller.

Two tramps who made themselves obnoxious in the lower part of town on Tuesday were put in the lock-up. They were given a hearing before Guy Jacoby Esq, yesterday morning. One was sent to jail and the other back to the lock-up.

By the will of the late Henry Streeter, Esq., of Towanda the Towanda Public Library receives $5,000, and the residuary estate after paying other bequests, goes to the mother of the deceased, for use until death, when it will be given to the Packer hospital at Sayre.

Columbia Theatre Notes.

There will be moving pictures at Columbia Theatre on Saturday night. Admission five cents to all. A long program will be given, and an orchestra will furnish music.

The season will open on Thursday, September 16th, with "The Lost Trail."

Tickets will be sold this season at Harman & Roan's shoe store on Center street, where the reserved seat board will be kept.

Services Will Resume.

Rev. J. W. Diggles and family have returned from Brentwood, Long Island, where they spent the past month.

Regular services in St. Paul's church will be resumed on Sunday next.

MAIL ORDERS AND PEDDLERS.

We reprint in this issue a short article on Shenandoah's war on peddlers. The Milton *Standard* contained the same article, and in commenting on it very aptly said:

"We print this because we think the action is right. Because it means protection to merchants and business men of the community, and protection in most cases to the public, which is often the victim of unscrupulous and dishonest canvassers and peddlers. But believing in protection to home institutions we believe it should be general and not confined to a few classes of trades-people. For instance, if it is against the local business interests to have peddlers come in and go around the town and sell dry goods and rugs and soaps and toilet articles and spectacles and solicit orders for liquors and groceries, etc., it is equally against the aforesaid public policy to have men come in and sell job printing and stationery and to take orders for the same, when local institutions that employ local labor can do the same work. And we might state in this connection that there are a few business men who take an advanced stand against the outsider when it affects their own business, whose job printing generally bears the imprint of an out-of-town concern."

The COLUMBIAN would add that what the *Standard* says is quite applicable to Bloomsburg. A large sum of money is sent away from here every year for various articles that could be furnished by home dealers just as well.

Nothing helps to build up a town so much as local pride, and local pride can best be manifested by patronizing home institutions

UNUSUAL ECLIPSE OBSERVED.

Observers who gazed at the eastern sky last evening saw an eclipse of an unusual nature. It was that of the planet Mars, which dodged behind the moon, and stayed there for nearly an hour during the early part of the evening. This is the first eclipse of this kind which has occurred since 1892.

Mars is extremely brilliant just now, rising shortly after sunset, and being the brightest body in the heavens throughout the night. On the eighteenth of this month it will be at its least distance from the earth.

COUNCIL LETS PAVING CONTRACT.

At a closed session held last Friday night, the Town Council awarded the contract for paving Main Street between Iron and East Streets to George H. Keiter, the lowest bidder. Mack brick is to be used, and the cost will be $1.65 a square yard.

Before any of the work is started, the unanimous consent of the abutting property owners must be obtained to pay their portion of the cost.

Benefit Game for Hospital.

A base ball team representing the Northumberland Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows will journey to Bloomsburg on Saturday, and will play a game with Bloomsburg Lodge No. 140 I. O. O. F. at Recreation Field in the afternoon.

The proceeds of the game will be given to the Joseph Ratti Hospital. Tickets will be fifteen cents each.

Mr. Creasy in the West.

Hon. W. T. Creasy is visiting his son in Western Canada. On his way out, he made several stops to attend Grange Meetings, at which he was scheduled for addresses. He was accompanied by his brother, F. P. Creasy, of Eighth Street.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AMERICAN DISCOVERS THE NORTH POLE.

Dr. F. Cook, of Brooklyn, Reaches the Goal

The feat which men have for centuries struggled to accomplish has at last been achieved; the North Pole has been discovered, and that by an American, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn.

The observatory at Brussels yesterday received a message dated Lerwick, Shetland Island, which read, "Reached North Pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by Steamer Hans Egede. (Signed) Frederick Cook."

Another message was received by Mrs. Cook, the wife of the explorer, in Brooklyn, as follows: "Successful, well. Address Copenhagen. Fred."

Details are yet lacking, but the discovery has been confirmed by Esquimaux.

Dr. Cook, who is a prominent physician and surgeon, is now on board a Danish vessel sailing from Greenland to Copenhagen. Upon his arrival, which is expected to be Saturday, he will be royally welcomed, and at that time the full details of the wonderful discovery will be made known.

The explorer left New York, July Fourth, 1907, traveled from Denmark up through Greeland and across the frozen Polar Sea in midwinter, and reached the Pole on April 21 of last year, since which time he has been struggling across the ice, on his return to civilization. Only one white man started with him on the expedition, but he returned about a year ago, so that Dr. Cook was alone with a party of Esquimaux at the time of the discovery.

Scientists throughout the world are delighted at the news, and Americans are rejoicing that one of their own explorers should be the first to plant Old Glory at the northern axis.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Leader Among Newspapers.

The Philadelphia Record a Journal That is Not Selfish as to the News.

One of the many traits that commend the *Philadelphia Record* to people who do not live in the great cities is that it is a newspaper that is not selfish about its news, and is not city-centered in its ambitions. There has long been a well-grounded complaint that most of the great metropolitan dailies are provincial, and take it for granted that city news is all that it is necessary for them to print.

The *Record* apparently takes a different view. While giving a faithful chronicle of all that occurs in its own city, it does not neglect nor skimp the news of any part of the wide field that it covers. Any issue of this big newspaper is full of proof that it prints full and reliable reports of everything of interest that occurs in its whole territory.

The *Record* is refreshingly different from other big dailies in many ways. It is steady and reliable, and not prone to get wildly excited over some spectacular muck-raking crusade of its own making. Instead of packing its columns with frenzied discussions, it simply prints the news, and, according to well-verified claims, more items of news than any other newspaper in the country.

State Wants a Snake.

So many stories have come to the Division of Economic Zoology of the State Department of Agriculture of the finding of specimens of a so-called horn-tailed snake that Professor H. A. Surface, head of the division, offered a reward of $50 for one. He says there is no such reptile.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

THE POTATO STALK BORER.

Three specimens of potato stalks were received by the Division of Zoology of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from Chester county, which had been killed by insects, and information concerning the same was requested.

State Zoologist Surface, in reporting upon them, said: "The potato stalks you sent to us contain insects known as Potato Stalk-borers. This pest cannot be killed after it enters the stalk. The only thing to do is to pull and burn the diseased vines as soon as the insects are discovered. Do not let the vines lie around to wilt, but burn them as soon as they have become infested. This disposition of the vines may demand co-operation by other persons in the neighborhood, if their potato stalks have been attacked, but it may be the only way to prevent a serious outbreak of the pests, and great loss in the next year. It is a comparatively new pest, and shows that such things are coming before us more and more, and need our careful attention."

THE GRAPE VINE LEAF HOPPER.

A Lancaster correspondent wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface for information in regard to a "small, white greenish bug," as he described it, which is destroying the leaves on his grape vines.

The Professor's reply to this letter was as follows:

"Replying to your recent letter, stating that there is a small, white greenish bug on the under sides of your grape leaves, which causes them to dry up, I beg to say that I should not venture a guess as to what this is without seeing it, as there are several kinds of insects that may attack the grape leaf. Always with such inquiries specimens should be sent to us by mail, as it becomes impossible to suggest the proper treatment without accurate knowledge of the cause, and this can not be ascertained without the examination of the specimens, and in fact, the injured parts of the plants should also be sent.

"However, in your case I think the pest is the Grape Vine Leaf-Hopper, which can be killed by spraying with ten per cent. kerosene emulsion, or with one pound of whale oil soap in six gallons of water. Of course, this must reach the under sides of the leaves, where the pests live. If the material is used much stronger than the proportions here named, it may damage the foliage, but as the Leaf-Hoppers fly to the ground or grass in an attempt to rub the spray liquid off their wings after they are sprayed, it is possible to spray them again on the ground with a stronger solution, and thus kill them without injury to the grape leaves. It is evident that these are sucking insects, and, consequently, must be killed by contact sprays. They can not be killed by arsenical or internal poisons such as we would use for the chewing insects.

"You should also fertilize the ground around your grape vines and stimulate the growth of the vines by watering frequently. Soap suds from the wash tub, poured abundantly about the roots, would be good for it. Loosen the soil so the water will penetrate it well. A little commercial fertilizer or small quantity of nitrate of soda added to the water will be a help."

WHITE SCALE ON RASPBERRIES.

State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, has had his attention called to the prevalence this year of a white scale on raspberry bushes, which has done much damage. In replying to one correspondent, who stated that a number of his raspberry stalks were killed by the scale, Professor Surface said:

This pest is known as the Rose Scale and is sometimes called the Raspberry Scale. It does not attack trees, but it is quite injurious to rose bushes and raspberry bushes. It is to be killed by a good contact insecticide, such as can be used successfully for San Jose Scale. I have friends who have entirely cleaned it up in their fields by the thorough use of the lime-sulphur-wash spray. I should use either the commercial lime-sulphur-wash, diluted one to eight, or the home-boiled, using the formula of seventeen pounds of sulphur and twenty-two pound of lime, boiled together one hour, with enough water to boil, and then sufficient water added to make fifty gallons, supplying most of the water after boiling.

"This is the regular lime-sulphur wash as prepared for San Jose Scale. It is intended only for dormant plants, or, in other words, to be applied when the leaves are off; but it can be used on the trunks of trees and the stems of raspberries and roses, where it does not get on the new growth of this year nor on the leaves. You can apply it to all parts of the tree above ground save those which have grown this year. It can be applied with a paint brush, but it will be quicker and more economical to use a spray pump, and a more thorough job can be done.

"Instead of spraying the old raspberry canes for scale at this time of year, I recommend cutting them out and burning them at once. This gets rid of a great many pests. The canes have already done their duty by bearing fruit and it will give more room for new stalks to develop. It would be excellent practice to cut and burn old raspberry and blackberry bushes as soon as the fruit is gathered. You would not only kill insect pests but also destroy disease germs. To get the best possible results, one should have a hot brush fire built, upon which the newly cut stalks could be thrown, even burning them before they wilt, if all the pests are to be destroyed. If some of the young insects escape to the new canes they will not multiply rapidly enough to prove serious, and this fall, after the leaves have dropped, you can spray the stalks thoroughly with the lime-sulphur wash, just the same as for San Jose Scale."

Wilkes-Barre Discovers Graft.

New Court House Investigated.

The Grand Jury probing the charges of graft in connection with the building of the new $2,000,000 Court House selected W. C. Shepherd, the largest general contractor in the city, to be their special adviser in the examination of the work on the building.

Two plasterers, who were employed by a sub-contractor on the ornamental work, pointed out to the Grand Jury where plaster of paris had been substituted for Keene cement. Their testimony confirmed the exposure previously made, viz: that large amounts of plaster of paris (which costs only $1.50 a barrel) had been substituted for Keene cement, which costs $7.50.

It is rumored that one of the sub-contractors of the new $2,000,000 Court House at Wilkes-Barre has made a confession to the Grand Jury in which he tells all about the alleged crooked work in connection with the building of the new temple of justice. It is said he implicates several of the county officials.

It is said the new charges of grafting show that the county was defrauded out of $300,000.

It is expected that it will take the Grand Jury fully two weeks to complete the investigation.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1909,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in line of lands formerly of B. F. Sharpless and C. R. Kressler, thence by land of C. R. Kressler and other lands of the said E. B. Tustin, south seventy-eight and three-fourth degrees west, seven hundred and twenty-nine and one-half feet to a stone in line of lands of the Rosemont Cemetery Company, thence by the same south sixteen and one-half degrees east six hundred and twenty-five feet to a stone, thence south twenty-three degrees east six hundred and thirteen and eight-tenth feet to a stone in line of lands of Lyrera Creveling, thence by same north seventy-one and one-fourth degrees east seven hundred and fifty feet to a stone in line of lands formerly of B. F. Sharpless, thence by the same north twenty-two degrees west eleven hundred and seventy-two feet to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

strict measure.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Permelia E. Hulshizer vs. E. B Tustin, and to be sold as the property of E. B. Tustin.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff,

Clinton Herring, Attorney. 9-2-4t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia County and will be presented to the Court for confirmation ni si on Monday, September 27, 1909, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolutely by the Prothonotary, namely:

First and final account of the Berwick Savings and Trust Company, Trustee of the estate of Elijah Fullmer, dec'd.

First and final account of M. C. Hetler, guardian of M. Alex. Lutz, dec'd.

First and final account of T. J. Vanderslice, Trustee of Jacob Moyer, dec'd.

FREEZE QUICK, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept 1, 1909. 9-2-4t.

To New Subscribers Only.

$6.75 worth of magazines and newspapers for only $2.00, as they consist of eleven leading magazines for three months and *The Philadelphia Press*, six days a week, for six months. Just think of it, all for $2.00! It is a great opportunity for wholesome instruction and entertainment. It is all within your grasp. The following is a list of the magazines:—

"Pictoral Review," "Travel Magazine," "The World To-Day," "The Housekeeper," "Pacific Monthly," "Technical World," "Uncle Remus," "Smart Set," "National Magazine," "The American Boy," "Fine Arts Journal."

Did you ever hear of such value before? How can we do it? Well, it is to introduce you to them all. Stop and consider, for every member of the family will enjoy it. Send $2.00, addressed to the Subscription News Agency, Box 1275, or to *The Philadelphia Press*, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & Co. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Slow Start

"I'll tell you one thing," said the patient, as he composed himself in the dentist's chair. "You needn't tell me I've got a bad mouth, because I know it. I'm quite aware that it has been neglected. If I had taken care of my teeth they wouldn't be in bad condition and in that case I shouldn't have had to come to you. I want to have that understood before I begin."

"That's understood," said the dentist. "Lean back, please, and open your mouth and let me see what's the trouble."

"Wait a minute," said the patient. "Don't you tell me that you intend to conduct the examination from the outside. I know that too. I'm not going to open my mouth any wider than I can without hurting it unless it's necessary so you needn't be alarmed. I know that's just a professional joke, but I don't like professional jokes."

"I won't make any," the dentist assured him.

"If you think you've got to fill the tooth you needn't get jocular about the dam that you're going to put into my mouth. There are twenty-five dentists in this building besides yourself and I'll bet $10 that there isn't one of them that hasn't sprung that commot every time he's pulled a sheet of rubber over a tooth."

"I'll keep it in mind," said the dentist.

"I wish that you would," said the patient. "I'll be obliged to you. And while you might be quite right in surmising that I never expected to wear a golden crown until after I went to that bourn from whence—that jest, too, will be superfluous."

"Are you ready now?" asked the dentist.

"Just a word or two more as a matter of precaution," said the patient. "If you think you have to put on a bridge say so plainly and simply and don't consider the possibility of a ferry answering the purpose."

"Well," said the dentist, a little impatiently.

"I've come to have my teeth fixed," continued the patient. "That's the purpose I entertained in visiting you. I expect to suffer physically, but I haven't any notion of allowing you to inflict mental anguish on me at the same time, if I can help it."

"Quite right, and there's no occasion for it," agreed the dentist.

"You needn't tell me, either that you aren't going to hurt me," stipulated the patient. "That might go down with somebody who'd never been in a dentist's chair before, but this isn't the first time with me and I know blamed well that you are going to hurt me. The painless claims of dentistry apply strictly and solely to the practitioner. You need not ask me if you hurt me. You'll hear me holler and feel me jump and that ought to be enough without asking fool questions, I should think."

"I haven't any doubt that I shall be able to tell," said the dentist. "I might put a glass of water handy for you to throw at me if I don't seem to understand and you object to telling, however."

"I don't want to offend you," said the patient. "Don't misconstrue what I'm saying. I want to get this over with as amicably as possible and I'm mentioning a few of the things that have a tendency to irritate me. You can't cheer me up with witticisms. You couldn't make me laugh with laughing gas and it would interrupt your work any way, if I indulged in fits of mirth I'll tell you now that my worst tooth—the one that spurred me to action—has stopped aching. It stopped just as I was about to get in the elevator, so I feel quite independent about it. Some men would have turned around and left the building without paying you a cent for the effect of your name as they read it in the directory, but I'm not that kind."

"Are you ready to open your mouth and let me begin now?" asked the dentist.

"Oh, darn it!" said the patient. "Well, I suppose if I must I must."

The Malacca Wildcats.

In the forests of Malacca and other lands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as the wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white, with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, including the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 9 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hind-quarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or, rather, kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

Modern Helplessness.

The best inheritance that either boy or girl may have is that of resourcefulness and self-reliance. It is a common experience of those who employ the best brought up children of the present day, the young men who go to the best schools and acquit themselves well at the universities, that they are afflicted with a kind of helplessness. This matter, Kids Country Life, to which the attention of education leaders should be directed.

OLD NEW YORK M'LESTONES.

Several Still Standing on Each of the Old Post Roads.

Each of the old post roads leading out of Manhattan still has some of the old milestones remaining.

In Yonkers, on the Albany post road, there is a stone on the east side of Broadway near the Lowerre station. Usually milestones in this section are placed on the west side of the road, and this exception leads one to think that this stone has possibly been removed from its original position to preserve it. As the top of the stone has been broken off the number cannot be stated, says a writer in the Westchester County Magazine. It is probably 17.

The nineteenth stone is built into the stone wall on the estate at 615 Broadway and the twentieth is on the east side of the roadway at about 1150 Broadway.

At Dobbs Ferry is a milestone, dilapidated and undecipherable, at the corner of Broadway and Walnut street; some local society should rescue this stone and put it in a permanent condition. It may be the twenty-third mile stone.

At Croton-on-the-Hudson are two milestones built into the wall about the Van Cortlandt houses. Both were probably placed here for preservation as they do not properly belong here. One of them should be the fortieth mile stone. In this same wall is a curiosity of Indian manufacture, a hollowed out stone for grinding corn.

At Peekskill, by the Holman house, a short distance north of the village, is the fiftieth mile stone, lately repaired and reset by the D. A. R. The old house is the Dusenbury Tavern of Revolutionary days. Here Major Andre was kept overnight after his capture at Tarrytown.

Along the Boston Post road may be mentioned the nineteenth mile stone at New Rochelle, at the corner of Echo avenue; the twenty-third mile stone at Rye, near Mamaroneck, and the twenty-fourth at Rye, opposite the John Jay house.

A mile stone dissimilar to the others is the one on the White Plains road, Scarsdale, near the Wayside Inn. The inscription reads:

XXIV
Miles to
N. York
1775

It is the only milestone that has been noticed bearing Roman numerals. The Wayside Inn, a low, rambling, picturesque building, was a tavern in the early days, and it is said had a charter from one of the Georges for a perpetual license to sell liquor.

Unappreciated Sympathy.

The soda-fountain clerk was engaged in vigorously shaking up a chocolate and egg, says a writer in the Bellman, when suddenly the glass broke in his hands, and the ensuing deluge made him look like a human eclair. The horrified customer leaned over the counter and tried to be sympathetic. Not knowing exactly what to say, he finally blurted out, consolingly:

"Oh—er—too bad! Did the glass break?"

Dripping from head to foot, the clerk looked at him witheringly.

"Did the glass break?" he repeated. "Did the glass break?" And then with freezing sarcasm, "Oh, no, not at all, not at all! You just happened to stop in while I was taking my morning shower."

Another Fake Nailed.

The manager of a big ostrich farm in South Africa, now visiting relatives in New Jersey, declared to me the other day: "In all my experience with these birds I have never seen one in the act of burying its head in the sand. That familiar old story is a fake, pure and simple." In some of the school books are pictures of the ostrich hunt, men racing wildly on horseback after the plumed bipeds, and such of the latter as are in danger of being run down are depicted with their heads in the earth. Millions of us were educated in the belief that the ostrich really acted in this manner, and remained perfectly still while its richest plumes were being extracted. Another tradition gone wrong."

Preferred to Send a Substitute.

John L. Sullivan was asked why he had never taken to giving boxing lessons.

"Well, son, I tried it once," replied Mr. Sullivan. "A husky young man took one lesson from me and went home a little the worse for wear. When he came around for his second lesson he said: 'Mr. Sullivan, it was my idea to learn enough about boxing from you to be able to lick a certain young gentleman what I've got it in for. But I've changed my mind,' says he. 'If it's all the same to you, Mr. Sullivan, I'll send this young gentleman down here to take the rest of my lessons for me.'"

The Cat in the House.

The presence of a cat to those who care for him, is tranquillizing and a mental restorative. A cat asleep in the most comfortable chair in the room or drowsing on the window seat suggests reposefulness as almost nothing else can do. A cat's purr spells profound contentment, and is the synonym of perfect peace. No other domestic animal has such a soft fur to stroke. If it is a weakness in a human to care for a cat, the cat lover errs in the excellent company of the good and great of all the ages.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HAS 2,000 PATIENTS WHO DON'T PAY

Dr. Blair's Job at Bronx Zoo in New York City is Full of Excitement

DIFFICULT AND VARIED PRACTICE

Answers Hurry Calls from Bengal Tigers and Alligators—Pulls the Teeth of the Python—Manicures the Elephant.

The doctor who has perhaps the largest and most difficult and varied practice of any in the city is up in the Bronx, says the New York Sun. He has more than two thousand patients who have come from all parts of the world, and he has never received a fee from one of them. He is Dr. W. Reid Blair, who is responsible for the health of all the animals, reptiles and birds in the New York Zoological Park in Bronx Park.

Not until Dr. Blair began to make a systematic and statistical study of diseases, together with their causes, among animals and birds did the managers of other zoos think it worth while to do so, though they were annually losing thousands of dollars worth of valuable animals. The benefits of the study and the work of Dr. Blair soon became apparent, and now the zoological parks of London, Berlin, Washington, Philadelphia and other cities are also pursuing the same line of investigation. Many theories of long standing have been dispelled by ascertaining the actual facts and the animal death rate has been greatly reduced.

Dr. Blair is fond of all his patients and interested in his work. He is a mild looking man, even tempered, a close student, and from his appearance one would not suspect that he constantly associates with the wildest of animals and birds.

His patients never visit his office, but he treats them all at their homes. He finds many stubborn and puzzling cases to deal with, for frequently when his patients need him most they make it hardest for him. Lately some of them have become accustomed to his treatment and take their pills and medicines without its being necessary to conceal the drugs in their food.

The difficulties of this doctor's practice may be judged when it is taken into consideration that when he receives a midnight call his patient may be a Bengal tiger, an African elephant, a wolf, an ostrich or a deadly snake from the jungle or a hungry alligator from the tropics. Many men would not care to take chances with a lion or a tiger even if the animal were under the influence of ether, for he might wake up, and then there would surely be trouble for some one.

Dr. Blair has been treating animals in the park for seven years and has not yet met with a mishap. In many instances he has had hard fights and only succeeded in accomplishing his purpose with the aid of a dozen strong men. He has pulled the teeth of the twenty-seven foot regal python, operated for appendicitis on an orang-outang, removed an eye from an ostrich, cut a nine pound corn from the foot of an elephant and performed other difficult operations upon a buffalo, hippopotamus, kangaroo, etc. He is just now curing Gunda, the elephant, of a skin disease.

Dr. Blair understands his patients as few other people understand animals. He spends all his time among them. He has various kinds of animal babies to take care of.

In the equipment of the Zoological Park is a laboratory and a drug store. There will shortly be added an animal hospital that will contain an operating room and private and public wards, fitted with up to date appliances.

When any animal seems to be ill the keeper makes a report to the doctor and a record sheet is filled with the name of the animal, date and diagnosis, daily respiration, pulse and temperature, together with the diet and treatment. In case of a death there follows an autopsy. A record is made of the condition of all the organs.

A sample block of each organ is hardened with paraffin and sliced into very thin sections by the microtome. The section is mounted on a glass plate, stained with aniline dyes and studied under the microscope.

Thousands of such records are filed away, forming an invaluable record. There are also kept many microscopic samples of the blood of living animals showing diseased states.

This year Dr. Blair has been making a special study of pneumonia among his patients, as this is the most deadly disease, especially among the primates and hoofed animals. When a new animal comes to the park the doctor first places it in quarantine until he is convinced that it is not suffering from any contagious disease. Altogether Dr. Blair has one of the most interesting practices in the city of New York.

Too Good.

Hans came in from his ranch, two miles from Olney, to buy a horse. "I've got the very thing you want," said Ike Bergman. "It's a fine road horse, five years old, sound as a qual, $175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping."

Hans threw up his hands skyward. "Not for me," he said, "not for me I wouldn't give you five cents for him. I live eight miles from Astoria, und I'd haf to walk back two miles."

THUMB OFF AND ON AGAIN

Man Insisted on Doctors Sewing It to Stump and It's Going to Stay for Good.

South Plainfield, N. J.—When William Waldron of this town accidentally cut one of his thumbs off, his relatives and friends thought he must go through life with a maimed hand. Waldron, however, knew a game worth two of that. He picked up the thumb and carried it to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

"I've just cut my thumb off and would like to have it put on again," he said as coolly as if he simply were ordering the repair of a broken strap.

The surgeons looked at the severed thumb and the stump and decided to try it. Antiseptic solutions were sent for and the wound was cleansed thoroughly. The severed thumb also was immersed in the solution, and then the surgeons did more. They put the thumb on the stump and stitched it there, warning Waldron to be careful and not dislodge it. Bandages were applied and developments were awaited.

To the surprise of many persons the operation is a success. The bandages were removed and the severed bone and flesh are knitting. Even the severed veins have made new connections and are sending enough the thumb to keep the tissue alive and ward off all danger of blood poisoning. Waldron is happy and the surgeons feel they have done a good piece of work.

TO PLANT 9,000,000 ACRES.

English Royal Commission's Plan to Solve Unemployed Problem.

London.—The Royal Commission appointed to consider the question of afforestation as a palliative for unemployment has issued its report. It recommends a plan for the planting of 9,000,000 acres in Great Britain and Ireland over a period of eighty years, about 150,000 acres to be afforested annually and the work to employ 18,000 men in the winter months. The report says that Parliament could be asked to grant the necessary powers, and that the scheme should be financed by a loan, the interest of which would be defrayed by taxation. It is estimated that the forests would be self-supporting after the fortieth year, and after eight years the income from them would reach $7,500,000. The commission included among its members H. Rider Haggard, the author.

It is understood that the government, probably at the next session of Parliament, will take steps to obtain approval for the scheme laid out by the Royal Commission. This is hailed editorially by all the morning newspapers as an important and businesslike proposal especially in view of the great advance in the price of timber in recent years and the fact that Great Britain in 1907 imported timber to the value of $160,000,000, of which twenty varieties could be grown in Great Britain.

AUTOGAPHS OF ELIHU YALE.

University Gets the First That Have Come Into Her Possession.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale University has just received the gifts of two autographs of Governor Elihu Yale, its patron, these being the first that have ever come into her possession.

The first of these is the signature of Governor Yale, sent on by Dr. Edgar Thurston, Governor of the museum at Madras, India. It is cut from the consultation book of the Council of Fort St. George, Madras, when Elihu Yale was Governor of that body.

The second memento of Governor Yale is an autograph letter, said to be the only one in America. It is given to the university by L. S. Whipple of the class of 1881 of Boston.

WOMAN A POULTRY STUDENT.

Mrs. Saare, Owner of Large Catskill Estate, Feeds Chickens at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Mrs. Olive Brown Saare, past middle age, was the most interesting figure in the short courses in the Cornell College of Agriculture. Although she has a large estate known as Yama-no-Achi in the Catskills, with a retinue of Japanese servants, she came to Cornell to study poultry, and every morning in company with fifty husky young farmer boys she went out to the poultry house to feed the chickens and study them.

Mrs. Saare is an authority on Japanese architecture. Her chicken houses on her estate are patterned after Japanese pagodas and her home is of Japanese architecture.

SLOW WORKING CONSCIENCE.

After Forty-one Years, Man Sends $10 to Its Rightful Owner.

Pennsburg, Pa.—A letter has been received by Abraham Benfield, of Huff's Church, in which the writer asked whether he remembered missing $10 from a $100 roll of bills forty-one years ago, when he wanted to pay a bill to Jacob Bausman at the Bechtelsville store.

Mr. Benfield readily recalled the incident and replied in the affirmative, whereupon he received a check for $10, presumably conscience money.

Coal Under Yellowstone Park.

Helena, Mont.—Cleveland Hilson, manager of the Montana Coke and Coal Company, of Eldridge, says a large deposit of coal lies under Yellowstone Park. "There is no question," he says, "that millions of dollars' worth of coal and other materials are located on the national reserve, and I look to see them opened one [illegible]"

BIGAMIST TELLS HOW HE WOOED

Be a Little Harsh and They'll Stampede to You, Says Nice Old Johnson

DON'T MAKE "GOO-GOO" EYES

Bluebeard's Quest was for Cash, not Heads—Man Admitting 18 Marriages Tells Others to Go Slow—Made Living by Bigamy.

Epigrams for Wooers
by Bigamist Johnson.

Treat the intended victim a little harsh.
Be distant and she will come to you.
Don't cast calf-glances.
Don't make goo-goo eyes.
Widows are easiest.
Don't waste time on manoeuvres.
Be quick and decisive.

San Francisco, Cal.—One of the most remarkable confessions ever made by a bigamist in the United States has been obtained from Christian C. Johnson.

This nice old gentleman bigamist, now in San Quentin prison, serving a term of seven years, is a living testimonial of the fact that the women of this country are on a stampede to the hymeneal altar. Johnson did not begin his Bluebeard career until he had reached the ripeness of sixty, was portly, gray-haired and a trifle stiff in the joints. Yet he had only to step into the open and announce: "Ladies, I am looking for a wife," and they flocked to him in a headlong rush.

In three years this venerable Don Juan married six and proposed and was accepted by eighteen. More than a thousand others wrote to him that they were hunting a husband and his description of himself sounded alluring. Had this "nice old man" been able to arrange his dates with facility he might have led a bride to the altar every day in the year.

"My experience has taught me," said the bigamist, on his way to prison, "that women are fools. Any kind or condition of man can marry as often as he wishes. He need only bear in mind the following rules:

"Don't be soft or sweet with them.

"Treat them a little harshly.

"Be a little distant, and she will surely come to you.

"Do not waste time with manoeuvres."

Johnson says that the women he met fell in love with him after he had talked to them a few times. He did not indulge in what he termed "calf-glances" or "goo-goo" eyes.

But this mily, white-haired enchanter was not in the marrying business for sentiment. He had been a horse trader all his life, and wearied of its tedium. He had read how Johann Hoch and other notorious bigamists had fleeced their squadrons of wives. They had begun a little earlier than he. Consequently he thought he could better their plans with more mature judgment.

Bigamist Johnson could not recall the names of all his fiancees. Their names had been legion. He named eleven from whom he had obtained sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 and left in the lurch, for the most part waiting at the church.

There may be others, he admits, as his memory is not absolutely to be depended upon in the rush from altar to altar and hurried flit from one honeymoon to another. He courted, for instance, he says, ten women at once in Portland, Ore.

The majority of his victims are widows. Some of them still love the nice old bigamist. Mrs. Josephine Henninger, of Oakland, whom he cruelly deceived, followed him to San Quentin Prison. Johnson had taken all her money from her, she said, but she still loved him. Others in the California lot of his wives have confessed to the police that they cannot shake off their love for the professional enchanter, even though they know he did not return the sentiment.

The officers on the train which bore Johnson to San Quentin would not allow Mrs. Henninger to approach him. Nevertheless, the woman followed him to the gates of the prison and threw a kiss as he entered the jail yard. The old bigamist has been put to work in the jute mill.

In his detailed confession this amazingly fascinating old man not only gave suggestions on how to woo and wed wholesale, but uttered a caution to womankind.

"I would warn all women against marrying a man who talks too sweet," he said. "He has something up his sleeve every time. Marry a business man—one who will talk business always. Widows particularly should pay heed to this advice, for they are most easily influenced."

Johnson said that in many cases he had to resist the ardent wooing directed against him. "If a man says nice things to most of them," he said, "they will smile and smirk until the poor man finds himself taking pity on them and proposing. You can win them either way—by being stern or distant or being sweet. If one way does not work, the other surely will. Some are so eager to marry that you fairly have to race away from them."

NOVEL CALENDAR.

Strips Over Each Date Are Detached Daily, Indicating Current Date.

A custom common with probably everybody in using calendars is to cross out with a pen or pencil each date of the month as it goes. There is then small chance of mistaking the date. A Philadelphia man suggests a much better and neater method of checking off the dates in a calendar he has patented, an illustration of which is shown here. In this calendar there is a series of transverse paper strips extending to the center of each row of figures. The dates are printed



on partly upon the sheet and partly upon the strips, the latter being secured to the sheets only between the dates and detachable under the figures. When the strip is removed the top and bottom portions of the date still remain visible. Each day the strip covering the corresponding date is removed. The user is thus able to tell at a glance the date of the month. Also, if he desires to refer to the dates of days already passed, he can readily determine them from the partly broken figures.

TO SHOW PHOTOGRAPHS

Album is Equipped with Magnifying Glass and Mirror.

A compact and interesting device for home entertainment has been invented by a New York man. It consists of a photograph holder, which is at the same time an exhibitor, the whole being designed in the form of an album. The album is set on a stand, back down, and is divided into three compartments, the two side compartments for holding photographs and an electric battery, and the centre division having a mirror set in the back and a lens in the front, with space between for inserting the views.

This inner section is movable and



can be adjusted to any position desired, the magnifying glass in the front enlarging the views and bringing out all the detail. An electric light, supplied from the battery in the storage compartment, illumines the exhibition chamber and enhances the general effect of the picture. For evenings at home this device can be made both instructive and entertaining with a collection of historic views.

Squab Courtship.

The squab farm is an interesting place. Belgian homers are the best breeders. The parents birds are the pick of all the flocks. They pair young. The male selects his partner, and his wooing is not easy. At first he is pecked at angrily. He is a persistent fellow though, and will not be repulsed. The object of his attention tries to escape by flight. He pursues relentlessly; when she flies he flies after her; when she runs he runs after her, when she roosts he roosts beside her. This keeps up on the average for two days, then Miss Pigeon relents, evidently deciding it would be hard hearted to deny so ardent a lover. The couple then settle down to a staid married life. They average five pairs of squabs a year. Eggs are hatched in eighteen days, and four weeks later the squabs go to market. They grow like weeds, at the end of the four weeks being fully feathered pigeons.

What's In a Man.

"All the constituents of a 150-pound man are contained in 1,200 eggs," said the chemist.

"There is enough gas in a man," he went on, "to fill a gasometer of 3,640 cubic feet. There is enough iron to make four nails. There is enough fat to make 75 candles and a large cake of soap. There is enough phosphorous to make 8,064 boxes of matches.

"There is enough hydrogen in him to fill a balloon and carry him up to the clouds. The remaining constituents of a man would yield, if utilized, six cruets of salt, a bowl of sugar and ten gallons of water."

No wonder the Psalmist said: "I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

A FAREWELL SERMON.

International Bible Lesson for Sept. 5, '09—(Acts 20: 2-38).



Our lesson today is about a farewell sermon that Paul preached to the church at Ephesus. On his way to Jerusalem he appointed a meeting with the official board of the church he had served so long, at the seaport of Miletus.

Tender-Hearted Preacher.

Paul declares, and is not ashamed of it either, that he had been a tender-hearted pastor, that he had warned them even "with tears." Heroic fearlessness and tearful tenderness are twin attributes in all truly great souls. This great apostle had gone forth "weeping, bearing precious seed and thus had often returned rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him." He was not one of your "soft" men, disgusting with their constant flow of lachrymal fluid. One tear on Paul's cheek meant more than streams from other eyes. He not only had a massive head, but a great tender heart, and that tenderness gave him a mighty influence among men.

Fearless Preacher.

But Paul was no time-server. "He kept back nothing that was profitable." He did not prophecy "smooth things." If he had been a coward, a man-pleaser, a time-server, if he had been afraid of provoking men he would have kept back disagreeable truth. The test of truth is not what is palatable, popular, pleasing, but what is profitable and permanent. It is no disparagement to a preacher to be cordially hated, soundly berated, hunted and persecuted. Such treatment may be the finest compliment to real worth that heaven can bestow. No man should murmur when that comes in the way of duty.

The reason why some preachers get along so smoothly is because of the facility with which they straddle the fence, appear to take both sides of the same subject, blow hot and cold at the same time, and die at last with the questionable epitaph, "He never had an enemy!" Such a tombstone could be erected in a field of cabbage heads, but doesn't look well over the grave of a soldier. That could never have been said of Paul, the model preacher, no more than it could have been said of his Master. All truly great preachers have been great fighters, and the devil enjoys nothing more than to get his spear between the joints of such a man's harness.

Heroic Preacher.

Paul said in this farewell sermon, "I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." He was not cowardly fleeing from trouble, he was going heroically, where he was sure he would get worse, and more of it. He did not know what form it would take, but he felt sure that it was inevitable. Many a man in his circumstances would either have "had a call" in some other direction, or would have gone on his miserable way full of lamentations and groans, but this great hero was as calm as if he was going to his coronation. And he was.

Paul was one of the most abused men that ever lived, and his troubles generally came upon him unexpectedly, like lightning out of a clear sky, but he was heroic. It was well for him, as it is for us, that it was so. Had he known in advance how many times he was to be beaten, and stoned and shipwrecked and imprisoned, and how much he was to suffer from hunger and thirst, and cold and weariness, and painfulness and watchings it would have added greatly to his burdens. It is hard enough to bear those things which come as they come, without anticipating them. None of us know the reverses that shall befall us in this life, the injustice, the oppression, the bloody cross of sacrifice. But the true child of God sings, albeit with quivering lip and streaming eye:

"So I go on not knowing;
I would not if I might;
I'd rather walk in the dark with God,
Than go alone in the light.
I'd rather walk with Him by faith
Than go alone by sight."

"None of these things move me," he says. Mark you, he does not say none of these things hurt him. Paul was not a stoic, he was not thick-skinned and indifferent. As gentle as a woman, as finely strung as a harp, slights and insults struck the nerve of his keenest feelings. He felt it to the very core of his being. But it did not swerve him from the line of duty. The hero is not the man who has no fear, he is the man who goes on unexultatingly in the path of duty though facing the batteries of his enemies, and shot in the back by his supposed friends. With Paul it was duty first, and life second. That is christian heroism which counts the cost, and yet cries out "Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy."

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

TO DRESS POULTRY.

How to Avoid Some of the Bad Tricks of the Marketman.

To dress and clean poultry, remove hairs and down by holding the bird over the flame (from gas, alcohol or burning paper) and constantly changing the position until all parts of the surface have been exposed to the flame. Cut off the head, and draw out the pin feathers, using a small pointed knife. Cut through the skin around the leg one and one half inches below the leg joint, care being taken not to cut the tendons; place the leg at this cut over edge of board, press downward, to snap the bone, then take the foot in the right hand, holding the bird firmly in the left hand, and pull off the foot, and with it the tendons. In old birds the tendons must be drawn separately, which is best accomplished by using a steel skewer. Make an incision through the skin below the breast bone just large enough to admit the hand. With the hand remove the entrails, gizzard, heart and liver. The gall bladder, lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, is removed with the liver, and great care must be taken that it is not broken, as a small quantity of the bile which it contains would impart an unpleasant flavor. Remove the lungs, which are of spongy consistency and red color enclosed by the ribs, on either side of the backbone. Kidneys, lying in the hollow near the end of the backbone, must also be removed. By introducing the first two fingers under the skin close to the neck, the windpipe may be easily found and withdrawn, also the crop, which adheres to the skin close to the breast. Draw down the skin long enough to fasten under the back. Cut out the oil bag, and wash the bird by allowing cold water to run through it and over it, but do not allow it to soak in cold water; then wipe inside and outside thoroughly, looking to see that everything has been removed. Poultry dressed at market seldom has the tendons removed unless one demands this service. They should be withdrawn, as they become hard and bony during the cooking. Another bad trick of the marketman is to cut a gash through the skin, to reach more easily the crop and windpipe. This, of course, causes the bird to look less attractive when cooked. The gizzard, heart and liver are known as the giblets, and are frequently cooked, chopped and added to a brown gravy to give it added flavor and richness.

The Helen Taft Collar.



The Helen Taft collar, named after the belle of the White House, is a low turn-over of lace, rather wide and edged with a plain or pleated ruffle, and a flat pleated jabot in front, over which there is sometimes a small bow of black velvet.

Woman Champion Cotton Picker.

The world's record for cotton picking is held by Miss Margaret Montgomery of Stillwater, Okla. In a four-hour contest she picked 350 pounds, or 87 1-2 pounds an hour. She defeated crack cotton pickers from all parts of the cotton-growing belt, averaging about five pounds an hour more than her nearest competitor. Miss Montgomery is the daughter of a wealthy cotton grower and she picks only for her own amusement. There were men and women in the field against her. For three hours she easily led everybody, then she began to lag from weary arms and cramps in the fingers. She lacked the training of the others, but showed her pluck by holding on and retaining her lead until the time limit expired.

Effect of a Shave.

"Men have one advantage," said the woman, "and that is when they are shaved they are so sure of themselves. If they are not all right it's the fault of the barber, but if they have a good barber, why, then their self-assurance is complete. I sat in the lobby of a big hotel yesterday, looking at a big fat man who had come out from under the hands of his barber, and I never saw anything so placid with pure complacency as his large, fat face. I wish I could have been so certain that mine was all right as he was of his."

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DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ACCEPT NOMINATIONS

Auspicious Opening of the Campaign at Williamsport on August 25---Able Speeches and Enthusiastic Audiences the Order of the Day.

The meeting held at Williamsport on Wednesday, Aug. 25, to notify, officially, the candidates of the Democratic party for state treasurer, auditor general and justice of the supreme court, of their nomination was worthy of the place and the occasion. Williamsport, variously known as the "Queen City" and the "Garden City," was at its best in hospitality and appearance. The honor which had been conferred upon the community through the compliment which had been bestowed upon one of her leading and most popular citizens had aroused the people to the highest measure of enthusiasm, and irrespective of party and without distinction as to political affiliations, they joined in a determined purpose of making the event a magnificent success. That they succeeded is beyond question.

At noon the members of the committee and distinguished citizens of the city, county and state assembled in the spacious east parlor of the magnificent Park hotel, where introductions were made and an informal reception held. After luncheon the party was conveyed in special cars of the Williamsport Traction company to the splendid clubhouse of the Young Men's Democratic club, which is, by all odds, the best equipped political club home in the state. An hour spent there was thoroughly enjoyed by all the visitors. The members welcomed their guests with characteristic hospitality, and the visitors inspected the building and grounds with genuine enjoyment. At the conclusion of this happy event the party marched to the court house.

Nothing could have been more perfect than the arrangements for the formal notification. The members of the committee, with the candidates, occupied the bar, and the enthusiastic citizens of Williamsport and vicinity, including a number of ladies, filled the auditorium to its limit. Hon. Charles J. Reilly, a leading member of the local bar and Mr. Munson's first student-at-law, welcomed the guests in an address which was as eloquent as it was poetic and appropriate. Hon. Bruce F. Sterling, of Fayette county, who presided over the Harrisburg convention, delivered the notification address, and the candidates responded in the order named. Hon. George Washington Kipp spoke briefly, and upon the invitation of President Stirling, Dewitt C. Dewitt, of Towanda, his friend and neighbor, told of the esteem in which he is held in his home. Mr. Clark and Mr. Munson followed, and, as one of the local papers observed, it was "a welcome that will become traditional in the history of the state." It was an old time political gathering.

Duties of Auditor General.

J. Wood Clark, the candidate for auditor general, in responding to the notification address, said:

The duties of auditor general are of more importance than the average citizen or voter may imagine, if indeed he has thought of the matter at all. In fact, the carelessness and indifference of Pennsylvania voters as to who they choose to public office, is a sad reflection on their judgment and good sense. In fact, if we should judge by the record of the past, and I refer more particularly to the period of construction and equipment of the state capitol building, I should say that our people of the state preferred to be held up, and robbed, and her willfully blind and hopelessly indifferent people humbugged as a matter for a country circus hoodwinks its listeners by his blandishments and his display of impossible performances on painted manner, and in exchange willingly and greedily accepts the proffered coin from the hand of the willing signer, who later realizes that it is the same old show he has seen since his childhood. The office of auditor general, I say, is of much importance, for the very good reason that it should serve as a check to extravagance and corruption in expending the state funds.

Selected by Political Boss.

You may ask, have those who previously held the position of auditor general, placed there by the leaders of the Republican party, have they been true to their constituents, honorable and upright in conducting the affairs entrusted to them as officers? Unfortunately, in one case, at least, we need not investigate the records of the office, nor call to your attention the crimes of any previous incumbants, but sadly and painfully refer to the criminal courts of Dauphin county, and the answer is contained in their records. Far be it from me to say that the Republican party as a political party is entirely responsible for the conduct of one of its members to whom they have entrusted the duties of a public office, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that the party has not chosen these representatives in the office of auditor general and state treasurer for many years. They, alas, have been dictated by the self-constituted political boss, who sits in his office at Philadelphia, or in the senate chamber at Washington, and the Republican conventions at Harrisburg do his bidding without a protest. Remember citizens, the voters of this our grand and glorious state can take away this power, and it is your duty as citizens to take it away. Remove these much-abused privileges from corrupt classes, and place it in the hands of those whom you may designate as proper parties to do your business as members of the business firm "State of Pennsylvania" by name. Let me ask you which one of you in the hearing of my voice would delegate the management of his private business here in Williamsport to a man whom you had no hand in selecting, but on the contrary was chosen by an outsider who knew nothing of your business, and who cared less as to its success.

A Change Is Needed.

I appeal to you as citizens, not as Democrats or Republicans, or Prohibitionists, or what not. The business part of a state, its management, its honest dealings ought to be taken care of by you not by outsiders. We hold that a change in official care of the departments of auditor general and state treasurer is very much needed, and that the fair and impartial trial of one who happens to be a Democrat will not affect the party standing of any voter in the state.

In brief, the qualities necessary to the position of auditor general, in addition to an average education and a fair amount of ability, are a little bit of common sense, and a big bit of common honesty.

Do not forget that when a corrupt dictator places a man of his selection in office, that man must do his bidding, though he approaches the gates of prison in so doing, and that situation has occurred here in Pennsylvania, within your memory. Let us do everything in our power to rouse the voters from their lethargy and indifference. Let all fair-minded citizens, independent of their political faith, join us, and do our duty toward our sovereign states.

Munson on Supreme Judgeship.

Hon. C. Larue Munson amply justified the action of the Democratic state convention in his speech of acceptance. He showed not only a keen appreciation of the compliment bestowed upon himself, but a just estimate of the importance and dignity of the office for which he has been nominated. No man is worthy of such an office who is not thus equipped, and no man who accepts an appointment to the nomination at the hand of a boss can be so equipped. Mr. Munson said:

The honor conferred upon me by the free and unanimous choice of the Democratic state convention, voiced by you as its representatives, compels a gratification not esally expressed. It is appreciated the more because your other nominees are such distinguished gentlemen as George W. Kipp and J. Wood Clark, whose abilities and high character eminently fit them for great service to the commonwealth in the important offices for which they have been nominated. Greater, however, than the honor is the call of a united Democracy to every citizen, irrespective of his previous political affiliations to join in a vigorous effort to vindicate the fame of Pennsylvania; by making impossible the spoliation of its treasury; by resisting any attempt to make seats upon her bench of justice a subject of partisan or private favor, and by wresting the state from the grasp of any combination whose motive is selfish and its bond of cohesion the division of the offices of the people as political spoil. The call to perform any part in such a movement transcends all personal considerations, and should be stronger than any party ties. It is the obligation of patriotism.

The office of justice of the supreme court is so long in term, is of such importance, involves so great responsibilities and demands such high qualifications as to command the serious consideration of every citizen of Pennsylvania. We elect the president of the United States and the governor of this commonwealth for terms of four years, and we choose our representatives in congress and in our state legislature for two years; but the justices of our supreme court hold their positions for terms of twenty-one years, so that, during that time five presidents and an equal number of Pennsylvania's governors will occupy their executive chairs, while ten congressmen and legislators may have followed each other in Washington and Harrisburg. Judged then by the length of term alone the importance of the proper choice of our supreme court justices is most apparent, but measured by the power vested in that great tribunal it is manifest that no office within the gift of the people, indeed no office of any kind, is of such paramount importance as that held by those who are chosen to sit in final judgment upon the rights of their fellow men. Legislation is created by our law makers, with the power in the executive only to approve or negative those laws, a power limited in negation by the right of the law making body to override the veto by a proper majority of its members. But with the supreme court rests the greater power, not only of construing legislation, but of actually nullifying it, if in their judgment such laws are in violation of the constitution. The executive authority also extends, although in a somewhat limited form, to the appointment to certain offices, but then only with senatorial consent, while the appellate courts may be called upon to place the final seal of approval upon the right to hold or the tenure of any office conferred by the gift of the executive, or even secured by the exercise of the elective franchise.

Powers of the Court.

Important as are these duties of courts of last resort, there is a further power conferred upon those tribunals so great as to elevate them above any other earthly position; a power which is one of the attributes of Divinity; that of judging without question and without appeal the rights of their fellow men, whether of life, of liberty, or of property. A man may live or die, as may be the judgment of the supreme court; he may be deprived of his liberty during his life or for a term of years, as they may determine; his character and reputation may be preserved or destroyed, as they may adjudge; or his property may be conserved to him or swept from him forever, as may there be finally adjudicated. It is, therefore, undeniable that there is no office within the gift of the electors of our commonwealth so important in the preservation of their rights, if proprely administered, or so fraught with danger to all they hold dear, if unjustly exercised, as that of membership in the supreme court of Pennsylvania; a position which should be held by those only whose judgment shall be unbiased, perfectly just, and at all times wholly impartial and unprejudiced.

It was never intended by the framers of our form of government that the selection of those who are to pass upon the rights of their fellow citizens, whether in the courts of law, in equity or in the tribunals of last resort, should be placed in the hands of a small number of men, whoever they may be nor how great their power; nor that those high offices should be the spoils of the politics or the rewards of partisan services; such a selection would be abhorrent to every good citizen, and we may well believe that Pennsylvania will never deliberately consent that the ermine of her highest judiciary shall come to the bench of that great tribunal smirched with the mire of the lowest form of political partisanship, or labeled with the proprietary mark of any clique or faction. Should the hour ever come when seats upon the appellate bench of our commonwealth—that last barrier against anarchy and civic destruction—shall in any degree be held by those who have been selected otherwise than by the will of the people first expressed in their preliminary conventions and finally by their honestly taken and counted ballots at the polls, the day will have dawned when civil righteousness and liberty shall cease and wickedness and injustice shall direct our destinies.

The Issue Before the People.

Until 1850 the selection of the judiciary of our commonwealth was confined within the appointive power of the governor, but always and only by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the state senate, a body chosen by the votes of electors, answerable directly to them and in every sense, therefore, the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. In that year and by the adoption of the amended constitution this system was abolished, solely because the citizens of our commonwealth demanded that all those who were to sit in judgment upon their rights of life, liberty and property should be chosen directly by them. Jealous of these rights, the people of our commonwealth demanded that they alone should be vested with this power, purposing thereby to protect themselves from the great wrong which might be done them if the selection of their judges should remain with one man, even though he might be the one they had elected as their chief executive and his choice required the approval of a responsible legislative body. Not for one moment did the voters for the constitutional amendment of 1850 believe that by its approval they had enabled that choice to be wrested from them by any body of men, however important they might be, who were not chosen directly by them and voiced their will; much less could they have conceived that the time might come in Pennsylvania when a small number, and not clothed with any power directly from the people, could so manipulate politics or obtain such control of any party, that by or through any political machinery they could name any one of the members of a court having the power to pass in final judgment upon the right of all the citizens of this commonwealth to their lives, their liberty, their honor and their property. If that condition has now been brought about we may well say that there is an issue before the people of Pennsylvania more important than any they have ever met, and we may rest assured will be determined by them with no uncertain voice and for the full protection of their rights, to the end that this shall be a government by the people under the law.

He who may receive the favor of the majority of the suffrages of our people on November second next by an election as a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania will be endowed by them for twenty-one years with superlative power over all that concerns every citizen's welfare and happiness. The importance of the position, the awful responsibility which will rest upon him and the necessity for his purity of life and honesty of action must weigh upon his soul with thoughts to make him tremble. I accept your nomination to this great office only with the honest desire and firm intent to serve the people honestly, faithfully and impartially should they in their wisdom make me their choice at the polls. I will fairly and honestly endeavor to win their votes, and if successful will assume the duties of the office unbiased by any obligations, trusting always to be Divinely guided in the right way, the path of rectitude, of impartial justice and full integrity.

STRIKE-BREAKERS ABUSED

Blackjacks and Pistols Used Freely to Intimidate the Men.

The measure of advantage which labor receives from the new Republican tariff may be conjectured after reading the testimony of strike-breakers before the United States district attorney at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company of Shoenville, near Pittsburg, which is under investigation. No industry has been more generously protected than that, and though there was a pretense of decreasing the rate on steel in the Payne-Aldrich bill, the protection on the structural steel used in making the cars was largely increased.

The strike in that plant, which began several weeks ago, and promised for a time to develop the proportions of a civil war, was less on account of wages than because of the ill-treatment of the men. The schedule of wages was based on the piece plan, and it was alleged that men were cheated in the totaling of their earnings. In other words, the complaint was that a piece of work in the process of construction would pass through the hands of different operatives, and in the calculation of the wage due each some of them would be left out altogether. Redress being refused, the men struck, and the state constabulary, known as "troopers," was called in to subdue them. Following is some of the testimony:

Martin Hart, of Newark, N. J., was the first witness called. He came to the plant eight days ago, but insisted that he didn't know he was hired as a strike-breaker. "I wanted to leave the plant," said Hart, "when I got to the gate I was held back by the guards. I asked for my money, and that very moment a guard ran up and struck me over the head with a blackjack. I was unconscious for ten minutes." Hart produced a shirt, which was covered with blood, and which he said he wore when he was assaulted.

R. C. Modernd, of New York, testified that he had been present when Hart was beaten. "I rushed into the office and called for help," said Modernd, "but they told me to get to hell out of there; that it was none of my business. They said 'Don't you dare to interfere or we will knock your head off.'"

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrator's, executor's and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 27th, A. D. 1909 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1 First and final account of C. W. McCaslin, administrator of the estate of William Jones, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.

No. 2 First and final account of W. H. Gable and W. A. Gable, administrators of the estate of H. H. Gable, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 3 First and final account of W. C. Oliver, administrator of the estate of Alice Miller, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 4 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator of the estate of Benson H. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.

No. 5 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Dorothy A. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.

No. 6 First and final account of C. D. Bowers, administrator of the estate of Catharine Bowers, deceased, late of Catawissa borough, Pa.

No. 7 First and final account of Isaiah W. Helwig, administrater of the estate of Emma Helwig, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 8 First and partial account of M. A. Markle and D. A. Markle, administrators of the estate of Susan D. Markle, deceased, late of Berwick borough, Pa.

No. 9 First and final account of David H. Walsh, administrator of the estate of Honora Burke, deceased, late of Centralia, Pa.

No. 10 First and final account of Alice A. Richart and Lester L. Richart, administrators of the estate of W. Clark Richart, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 11 First and final account of John M. Welsh and Archibald Patterson, executors of the estate of Abner Welsh, deceased, late of Orange township, Pa.

No. 12 First and partial account of Cora Conner, administrator c. t. a. and L. Creasy Conner, administrator of C. A. Conner, deceased, who was the administrator c. t. a. of the estate of George Conner, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 13 First and final account of William P. Vanderslice, administrator of the estate of Clara A. Vanderslice, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.

No. 14 First and final account of John S. Scott, administrator of the estate of Lydia Remaley, deceased, late of Center township, Pa.

No. 15 First and final account of Arthur B. Naylor, executor of the estate of William W. Barret, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 16 First and final account of W. E. Geiger and Isaiah B. Geiger, executors of the estate of Samuel Geiger, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 17 First and final account of L. B. Knorr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Knorr, deceased, late of Briarcreek township, Pa.

No. 18 First and final account of Joe. W. Helwig, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Jacob Fetterman, deceased, late of Roaringcreek township, Pa.

No. 19 First and final account of Frank Ikeler, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 20 First and partial account of Elizabeth Parker, executrix of the estate of Wm. U. Parker, deceased, late of Greenwood township, Pa.

No. 21 First and final account of Anna Elizabeth Marsch (now Mrs. Perry Swisher) administratrix of the estate of Elmira Marsch, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 22 First and partial account of F. A. Witman, executor of the estate of James M. Seesholtz, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

No. 23 First and final account of William Mensch, executor of the estate of Hester J. Barton, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 24 First account of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company and Elizabeth Johnston, trustees under the will of William H. Johnston, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., as stated by the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, surviving trustee.

No. 25. First and final account of W. H. Maust and E. V. Maust, administrators of the estate of Joseph Maust, deceased, late of Madison township, Pa.

FRANK W. MILLER,
Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
August 25, 1909.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Abraham Stine, late of the Town of Bloomsburg.

To the heirs, Mary Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sarah S. Billman, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa., Isabella Mourey, Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa., Edward Stine, 36 North 8th Street, Reading, Pa., Jane Chrisman, Bloomsburg, Pa., Hattie Yeager, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mary Jones, Sagan, Northumberland County, Pa., Jessie E. Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Description of the premises in question is as follows: All that certain house and lot situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., beginning at the northwest corner of West First street, and Murry Alley, thence westwardly along said First street eighty-six feet to a corner, and land of J. H. Geiger, thence northwest along the said land, one hundred feet to the eastern bank of Fishing Creek, thence eastwardly along said creek one hundred feet, to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a Double Frame House and out-buildings.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, aforesaid, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of the said county, returnable on the 4th Monday of September Term of the said Court, being September 27th, 1909, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said decedent on Friday, September 17th, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you are requested to be present, if you see proper.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.
8-19-4t.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Summer Goods Greatly Reduced

In order to open our Fall Stock with an entirely changed store, we are closing out everything in Summer Goods at prices most interesting to every buyer. Our new plan of doing business is to sell to every buyer at the same price and to open every season with entirely fresh stocks. No old goods at any time.

Dime Stamps With Every Purchase

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Alexander Brothers & Co.
—DEALERS IN—
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.
Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
HAVE YOU SMOKED A
ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains
You Will Find a Nice Line at
W. H. BROWER'S
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Pennsylvania Railroad
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
TO
NIAGARA FALLS
September 8, 22, and October 6, 1909
Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the
PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
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8-24-15t